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[IZVESTIYA 28 May]

GLAZUNOV RECOMMENDS NATO REVERSE MISSILE DECISION

LD302132 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1600 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] The resolution adopted by the recent meeting of the leaders of the Warsaw Treaty stresses the special importance of achieving an agreement on the issue of medium-range nuclear missiles. Our commentator Viktor Glazunov writes the following on this: The issue of the medium-range missiles is now being widely discussed in the West as well; and one may gain the impression that the leaders of the NATO countries also wish to come to an agreement on this issue--as if such an agreement would suit their interests. An effort is being made to pretend that NATO is proposing talks to the Soviet Union and that the Soviet Union is unwilling to take the proffered hand. The truth is that it was the Soviet Union that was the first to proffer its hand in this issue. Making this gesture as early as last autumn, the Soviet Union proposed an immediate start of talks on medium-range missiles and declared its readiness to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear delivery vehicles in the western regions of its territory. It was a condition, however, that additional missiles of the same type could not be deployed in West Europe.

Let us take a look at NATO's reaction to this: It rejected the hand proffered by the Soviet Union. It held a meeting in Brussels in December and, under Washington's strong pressure, passed a decision to build approximately 600 medium-range nuclear missiles and to deploy them in a number of European countries. Only after this did they proffer a hand to the Soviet Union.

But, as the Washington POST writes, is it not clear that these 600 additional missiles will be used as a new lever for bargaining with the Soviet Union and in the role of a means of applying pressure on the Soviet Union? They did not want to have talks with the Soviet Union under conditions of parity of forces. Only last summer the U.S. President himself identified a party of forces--and the adoption of the decision for deploying 600 new missiles created a position of superiority in power.

While the Soviet Union warned that the basis for talks on equal terms would thus be upset, this warning was ignored. As a result the road to talks on the subject of medium-range missiles was blocked. It is apt to recall the words of Moliere's George Dandin: "You have wished it so, George Dandin you have wished it so."

Can it be said that there is no way out? No, it cannot. In this resolution the Warsaw Pact countries have said that there is a way out. The blocked road may be opened up, NATO's decision concerning the missiles should be reversed or at least its implementation stopped--and, when that happens, the talks may begin. Thus the danger of a further intensification of the nuclear arms race may be prevented and the perspective of keeping the correlation of forces in Europe at a lower level will have been opened. Such a development of events is in keeping with the interests of the widest social circles in Europe. The increasingly growing movement against NATO's decision to deploy the missiles provides a clear exposition of this.

This protest movement has enveloped, in the fullest sense of the word, the whole of Europe. To protect Europe from a new round in the nuclear arms race and to embark upon practical measures to reduce the military entrenchment on the continent is in the interests of the security of all peoples and the cause for safeguarding peace.

WEST'S MBFR INITIATIVE NOT CONDUCIVE TO SUCCESS

LD302256 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] The declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states adopted at the conference in the Polish capital states that the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe must not be protracted. Our political observer Mikhail Vasilyev writes:

In the Hofburg Palace in Vienna, the 21st round of talks on reducing troops and armaments in central Europe is currently taking place. These important talks have now been in progress for 7 years. European society is closely following their course, which is understandable. Enormous numbers of troops and modern weapons systems are concentrated in central Europe. The socialist states' declaration says that no one must fail to appreciate the ensuing danger. During the years that the Vienna negotiations have been in progress weapons arsenals have been even further replenished. The NATO decisions recently adopted in Brussels on increasing armaments also bear witness to this. The decision to locate new U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe as a supplement to the existing nuclear weapon reserves and means for their transportation there is particularly dangerous. All this cannot but effect the 7 years' course of the Vienna negotiations, the aim of which is a reduction in the level of troops and armaments.

We recall that the socialist countries taking part in the Vienna talks have taken considerable steps to bring the side's view points closer in order to reach an agreement. For example, they agreed that the reduction of troops in central Europe should take place in two stages. The West demands that, first, Soviet and U.S. troops be reduced; second, the remaining countries' forces. Equal quantitative ceilings of armed forces of both groupings, NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, would then be found. The concept of joint ceilings was supported by the West. The socialist countries also agreed that the reduction in armaments would take place at random [wyrwkowo] and that the types of troops proposed by the West would be reduced. Other proposals by the socialist countries, for example, on freezing the number of troops, not from individual states but from each grouping while negotiations lasted, were in the nature of a compromise.

What was the West's response to the constructive initiatives by the socialist countries? For a lengthy period there was silence; then in December last year, together with the decision by NATO to deploy in West Europe approximately 600 new U.S. missiles, the Western representatives in Vienna proposed their own so-called simplified reduction scheme.

Basically, this is a step backward even in comparison with the previous Western standpoint. At present the Western countries do not want to discuss the question of any reduction in armaments and combat materiel whatsoever, they are in essence reducing the whole matter to a reduction in numbers of Soviet and U.S. ground forces, only, by 30,000 and 13,000 soldiers respectively. This is certainly a serious proposal, but the point is that more is being demanded of one side than the other side is prepared to do. During the talks the Soviet Union and its allies did not increase the numbers of their troops in central Europe. On the contrary at the end of last year the Soviet Union began to withdraw from the GDR 20,000 of its soldiers; 1,000 tanks and a certain amount of other combat materiel.

As far as NATO is concerned, it is constantly increasing its troop contingent. The proposed evacuation of the number of 13,000 American soldiers does not even cover the increase in the U.S. Armed Forces in central Europe. In the last 4 years alone the number of U.S. forces in the FRG has risen by almost 30,000. Previously the North Atlantic pact guaranteed that following the reduction of the armed contingents of the Soviet Union and the United States, the FRG, Britain and the other Western countries would follow their example. At present this position has undergone a change.

NATO wants not only to reduce but even to freeze at the present level the armed forces of those states, and this is no less than three-fourths of the forces of the bloc in the center of Europe.

An analysis of the West's initiative shows that it is by no means increasing the chances of success in Vienna. This is the next successive attempt to (?fleece) one's partner. Such measures cannot bear fruit. Agreement can be reached only on the basis of equality and observance of the principle of not harming the security of any side. This kind of approach was and is favored by the socialist countries and found renewed confirmation in the Warsaw declaration.

USSR SIGNS NUCLEAR MATERIAL PROTECTION CONVENTION

LD302148 Moscow TASS in English 2057 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 30, TASS--The USSR Permanent Mission with the International Organizations in Vienna has signed, on behalf of the Soviet Union, the international convention on physical protection of nuclear material.

This convention, worked out with the participation of experts of a number of countries, including the USSR, establishes legal norms for the protection of nuclear material during its international transportation, and constitutes a major step in the development of international cooperation in peaceful uses of atomic energy and strengthening the nuclear non-proliferation regime.

USSR, U.S. DELEGATIONS MEET ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD291320 Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Geneva, May 29, TASS--Delegations from the Soviet Union and the United States at the bilateral Soviet-American talks on the prohibition of chemical weapons have had a meeting here.

TEHRAN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON U.S. AGGRESSION OPENS

LD020918 Moscow TASS in English 0903 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 2, TASS--An international conference for investigation of the United States' aggressive actions against Iran opens here today. It will be attended by over 100 delegates from 50 countries, by representatives of the national liberation movements, regional and international organisations.

General secretary of the conference Ahmad Salamatian said that the delegates will study the documents attesting to the subversive activity of U.S. administrations in Iran, to the plundering of Iran's natural wealth by U.S. banks and corporations, to espionage in which "quiet Americans" engaged in Iran. He said this conference will show to the whole world that U.S. imperialism should be condemned for its crimes in Iran.

The general secretary of the conference said that the U.S. official authorities threaten to use sanctions against those Americans who will take part in the conference. These actions by Washington despite the fact that it is a signatory to the Final Act of the Helsinki conference "show that the United States is against the dialogue between the Iranian and American peoples, that it continues persisting in its policy of interference and subversive activities against Iran", Salamatian stressed.

Leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Khomeyni sent a message to the participants in the international conference. The message says that the government and people of Iran cannot submit to the international conference all the documents about the crimes that were staged over the past half a century by the former shah's regime, about the United States' interference in Iran's affairs during the U.S. domination of Iran over 30 years. It is impossible also to supply to the participants in the conference all the evidence about brutal torture used in shah's prisons. It is impossible to draw up the list of all people who were killed during mass shootings all over the country. It is impossible to set out in detail all agreements and contracts that were imposed by the United States and the shah's regime on the Iranian people. It is impossible to tell the participants in the conference about all cemeteries where victims of executions were buried. It is impossible to bring before the conference all people who were maimed and became invalids. The Government of Iran can supply to the conference only a small part of such document that U.S. agents did not manage to destroy.

The biggest part of these documents was destroyed by members of the staff of the so-called "Embassy of the United States", Khomeyni stated. But even those documents that were seized in that espionage centre confirm the facts of the United States' interference in Iran's affairs. American military advisers were interfering directly in the affairs of the Iranian people in order to decide its destiny in the U.S. interests. And what calamities and misfortunes were caused to the Iranian people as a result of these interferences.

The United States espionage centre in Tehran was operating under the false cover of an "embassy", Khomeyni stated. Equipment for spying in Iran and in the region was installed there. This "embassy" was thus created for spying and interference in the affairs of Iran. The landing of an armed force of the United States in the territory of independent Iran is an unpardonable crime. President Carter declares that he will resort again to an armed invasion of Iran.

"The attention of our people is now riveted to you, representatives of different countries who came to Iran to investigate the crimes that were committed in Iran by the United States and the deposed shah", Khomeyni's message says in conclusion. "The people expect from you justice and humaneness. We hope that the oppressor will be condemned as a result of these investigations".

MATVEYEV CONTRASTS PACT, NATO APPROACH TO WORLD TENSIONS

LD301215 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 May 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by V. Matveyev under the rubric "Political Observer's Opinion": "No Aiming for Conflict Situations"]

[Text] The Warsaw Pact states' declaration indicates the main directions of the struggle for detente, peace and international cooperation. This document is filled with deep concern for the future of the peoples and puts forward realistic and concrete proposals on the most acute problems of the day. It was for this reason that the appeal for peace which rang out in Warsaw met with a widespread response among all who cherish the ideals of justice and humanism.

The NATO countries have struck a quite different attitude.

The NATO chiefs are no longer satisfied with their theater of war preparations in central Europe and on the bloc's northern and southern flanks--their gaze is now lingering on the oil-producing regions of the Near and Middle East. They are staking their claims to interference in the internal affairs of the countries of this region and, to this end, have started using the world "stability."

"...The ministers agreed that the stability of the situation in areas outside NATO's sphere of operations, southwest Asia especially, and uninterrupted supplies of the most important types of raw material from this region are of decisive importance." These are the words of the communique of the NATO Military Planning Committee which met in Brussels in mid-May.

So the notorious "stability of the situation" in unnamed countries is associated with supplies from these countries of raw materials for NATO countries, the United States above all. And these supplies, according to the same militarist logic, are to be guaranteed by building up NATO military forces in the Near and Middle East.

It is maybe the first time that a NATO final document has so transparently indicating the bloc chiefs' desire to extend its operations to point "east of Suez," that is, to areas where the colonialists exercised their tyranny for centuries but where, in recent years, there have been significant changes marking the collapse of imperial policy and the formation of young, independent states.

The NATO chiefs now have ill-concealed ambitions to resurrect the former positions of imperialist domination there. How else can you explain the formation of "strike groups," the creation of a network of bases on foreign territories, the saber rattling? Are all these provocative traits of the old "gunboat policy" necessary to the ensuring of normal economic ties between sovereign states?

In justification of these designs Washington cites the "events in Afghanistan," and it fuels panic at the "economic suffocation of the West"... But the present Washington administration's line of tying its NATO partners more tightly to the U.S. expansionist course is a phenomenon that occurred not in recent weeks or months but before that. It is worth recalling the circumstances of the adoption of the long-term NATO military program in May 1978 at the Washington meeting of the bloc's leading organs. Opening the meeting, President Carter urged the NATO governments to build up armaments, with an eye not only to Europe but to Africa as well. The meeting participants were bombarded with another slice of the propaganda ballyhoo on the theme of the "Soviet threat" to Africa.

This brought objections from the then British Prime Minister J. Callaghan who was at the meeting. He talked sarcastically of "new Columbuses setting off from the United States to rediscover Africa." The British prime minister dissociated himself from the attempts to whip up passions over the so-called "Soviet threat" to Africa, stating that there are many complex internal problems there in which the West had better not interfere.

It was a characteristic episode. It demonstrated the NATO leaders' serious differences over Washington's tactics aimed at extending NATO's sphere of operations to areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The initiators of these tactics fell silent for a while, but they did not abandon their designs.

They are now active again, and Washington's particular preoccupation at the moment is, as we can see, the Near and Middle East region.

Past years have shown that it is high time the United States stopped its policy of separate deals which bring this area neither peace nor prosperity. The real path to a Near East settlement lies through collective efforts on the part of all interested sides, including the PLO. All other "options" contradict the genuine interests of the Arab peoples.

However, the United States is seeking to compensate for the collapse of its imperialist policy in the Near East by installing NATO in the area.

These demands dominated the work of the Brussels NATO Military Planning Committee meeting in mid-May. U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown presented his partners with a long list of demands connected with plans for war preparations in the Persian Gulf area. It was a matter of granting the Pentagon the right to use the territory of West European NATO countries to organize an airlift from the United States to the Persian Gulf, of earmarking aircraft for the transfer of American soldiers, of replenishing arms dumps and creating new arsenals and of dispatching naval formations to the Persian Gulf.

It is indicative that, in forming the so-called "quick-reaction" forces, the Pentagon strategists should earmark them for operations in NATO countries and beyond. UPI reported from Washington the other day: "The Marine Corps may have to perform 'new functions and tasks,' either as the nucleus of the rapid-deployment forces in the Indian Ocean area or as special defenders of Norway and Denmark on NATO's northern flank."

What is this "defense" they are talking about? The only threat to the above-mentioned countries and areas is posed by the NATO militarists headed by the Pentagon. The broad strata of the public are hardly likely to be misled by American propaganda allegations of the "enforced" nature of U.S. actions against Iran. Washington decided to build up U.S. military forces in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf long before the business of the American hostages in Tehran--in summer 1978, soon after the NATO Council approved the bloc's new military program.

What is interesting is the definite coordination of NATO actions to step up war preparations in the Near and Middle East with Washington's pressure on West European governments regarding sanctions against Iran. Mention must also be made of the recent Kuala Lumpur meeting of Common Market and ASEAN foreign ministers. During the meeting, convened to sign an agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between the two groupings, the British and FRG representatives, clearly prompted by Washington, strove to draw the ASEAN countries into the orbit of imperialist plans in this part of the world. As a result a joint statement was adopted which testified to attempts to use ASEAN in Washington's strategy of interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and the countries of Indochina.

While the ministers were meeting a NATO "arms fair" was taking place in the same city--the Malaysian capital. At the "Asian Defense in the Eighties" exhibition more than 100 enterprises were displaying a collection of conventional arms, missiles and electronic equipment. These are the "gifts" the merchants of death are forcing on the developing countries.

While spreading their tentacles across all continents the American policymakers have recently stepped up efforts to involve Japan in aggressive plans in Southeast Asia and in the Near and Middle East. H. Brown recently stated that "the United States' European allies and Japan must take on a larger share of NATO defense efforts than before." The Pentagon chief talks of Japan as if it were a member of NATO. Washington's increased pressure on it to persuade it to rearm, Western commentators note, was one reason for the fall of the Ohira cabinet.

The importunate U.S. demands are encountering growing resistance in West Europe. Official U.S. representatives are even publicly rebuking certain West European statesmen for it is claimed, failing to consult Washington before taking some step or other in the international arena and before maintaining conventional contacts with the socialist countries. Washington calls these steps a "violation of solidarity"!

There are different kinds of solidarity: solidarity in upholding the peoples' vital interests and solidarity in pursuing a course that undermines world peace. At their meeting in the Polish capital the Warsaw Pact states drew the attention of all countries to the responsibility for the future that each state and each government now bears in connection with the current development of world events. They offered a clear-cut, valid program of measures designed to prevent the further deterioration of the situation and to accelerate the cause of detente and disarmament.

Washington and NATO headquarters talk irresponsibly about the "threat" to the Western countries' lines of supply for raw materials, about the possible "blocking" of international transportation links and so on and so forth. It is on these farfetched and provocative pretexts that armaments are being built up and conflict situations created. But the governments of the Warsaw Pact states propose in the declaration they adopted in the Polish capital that, in the interests of ensuring the safe and unimpeded use of the major international sealanes, we should embark on the examination, within the UN framework for example, of the question of limiting and lowering the level of military presence and military activity in the appropriate regions, be it the Atlantic, Indian or Pacific oceans, the Mediterranean or the Persian Gulf.

Who then, one wonders, is threatening the normal life of the states, the business activity and normal ties between them?

The response to the current complex situation in the world should be not an arms build-up, not the expansion of existing alliances and the extension of their activity to new parts of the globe, but a desire for cooperation in the solution of topical, urgent problems so that they do not accumulate--thereby poisoning the international atmosphere and jeopardizing peace--but are resolved at the negotiating table, by political means. There is no alternative path, nor can there be if our world is to live in conditions of reliable peace and not be an arena of devastating conflict.

INTERNATIONAL PARLIAMENTARIANS MEETING REPORTED

LD301754 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Helsinki, May 30, TASS--An international conference of members of parliament for peace opened here today. Convened on the initiative of the World Peace Council and the Finnish parliament, the conference is attended by more than 100 parliamentarians from 40 countries.

The participants in this international forum will discuss concrete questions of the struggle against the arms race and militarisation, for the cohesion of the world public coming out for peace and detente.

"The development and strengthening of detente accords with the main interests of all countries and peoples, can facilitate the overcoming of the crisis in international relations, chairman of the Finnish parliament Johannes Virolainen said opening the conference. "Of course, it is not an easy matter to restore trust. This will require constant efforts on the part of all, but the unanimous opinion is that there is no reasonable alternative to detente".

"Finland", Johannes Virolainen went on, "invariably comes out from positions of strengthening peace and cooperation. This is evidenced by the known proposal by the President of Finland Urho Kekkonen on the limitation of arms and the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe, and also Finland's proposal to work out a programme of disarmament for Europe". He stressed the special importance for the cause of disarmament of the proposal by Warsaw Treaty member states to convene in the near future a summit meeting of the leaders of states of all areas of the world.

The conference was addressed by Yevgeniy Fedorov, head of the delegation of Soviet members of parliament, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee.

"The present aggravation of international relations is intolerable", he said. "It contradicts the vital interests of all peoples and states and poses a serious threat to mankind's security".

"It is necessary for the present political, economic, scientific and other peaceful ties between states, that have especially developed as a result of the European conference in Helsinki, to expand, for the exchange of views on topical European and world problems to continue".

"The Soviet Union firmly comes out for a settlement of existing conflicts by political means, by way of talks," the head of the Soviet delegation stressed.

"A substantial contribution to the realization of these and other constructive steps", Yevgeniy Fedorov noted, "can and should be made by us, members of parliament, politicians, invested with the trust of their voters. We are responsible for the defence of the cause of peace, detente and disarmament, for preventing further dangerous steps generated by irresponsible actions of the U.S. administration and capable of further complicating the situation in the Middle East and in other areas of the world".

The plenary meeting was also addressed by the President of the World Peace Council Romesh Chandra, member of the British Parliament James Lamond, member of the French National Assembly Pierre Godefroy, Chairman of the Latin American Parliament Jorge Mario Eastman, member of the Connecticut Legislative Assembly Irving Stolberg, member of parliament of the PDRY Muhammad 'Awad al-Sa'di and other participants in the conference.

They expressed the deep concern of the peoples of their countries about the destinies of peace, stressed the need of uniting efforts directed at the attainment of an end to the arms race, at continuing the relaxation of tension, strengthening of peace and cooperation among all nations.

CARTER STRESSES MILITARY STRENGTH IN CBS INTERVIEW

ID021230 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 2, TASS--The interview which U.S. President Jimmy Carter gave to CBS television company on Sunday obviously bore the imprint of the election campaign. Judging from everything, Carter appealed to the influential military industrial circles whose support he hopes to win, rather than to the electorate. The President put down to his administration's credit that in the past years it turned the tide towards the reduction of military expenditures and has taken a course toward their sustained growth. He reminded that it was his administration that made its NATO partners adopt in 1975 a long-term program envisaging at least a three percent annual growth (adjusted for inflation) in the defence appropriations and expenditures by every country. This decision is known to have marked the departure of the White House from the policy of detente, and from the efforts to control strategic armaments, and finally led to the present deterioration of the international situation.

J. Carter stressed that in recent time the volume of U.S. military expenditures were revised and brought up to four percent annually. He described the constant growth of military appropriations as a "first priority" of his administration.

The President categorically ruled out the possibility of any U.S. troops reductions abroad, specifically, in Western Europe. J. Carter justified the maintenance of a 300,000-strong army far from the U.S. territory by false assertions that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries allegedly had "aggressive" intentions with regard to Western Europe. He said that the U.S. troops in Europe were stationed there "to maintain the defence of our allies and also directly to maintain the defense of our own country against communist aggression."

As is seen from the statements of the head of the U.S. administration, the United States intends to continue to resort to blackmail and pressure against Iran. Thus, the President reminded that Washington had assembled a large naval force off the coast of Iran. He expressed regret over the abortive raid against Iran having stressed that even in its failure it showed the determination of the United States.

J. Carter said that the United States "induced" its allies to impose economic "sanctions" against Iran and expressed himself in favour of continuing to build up pressure on that independent country. According to him, if the hostages are tried the United States will take "very severe actions" against Iran.

It is clear from the President's interview that the United States continues to reject any attempts to secure a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East crisis and, as before, is staking on splitting the Arab world and expanding its military presence in the region under the cover of the separate Israeli-Egyptian deal. He resolutely rejected the initiative of a number of West European countries to begin a dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organisation and to recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinians to self-determination. J. Carter pointed out that the United States would use all means at its disposal, including the right to veto at the United Nations Security Council, to frustrate any attempt at putting an end to the Camp David collusion. He would try to discourage the European allies from injecting themselves into the Middle East peace process, the head of the White House said.

Touching upon internal political problems, the President admitted that the economic recession in the United States "has come quicker and was steeper" than the government anticipated. He, however, pointed out that the administration was not going to take any urgent measures to lead the country out of the recession and would continue to attach top priority to maintaining a high level of military expenditures which is known to be one of the main reasons behind the present economic difficulties of the United States.

KORNILOV SCORES U?S? AS 'SOLE PROP' FOR S? KOREA TYRANNY

ID021408 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0949 GMT 2 Jun 80

["Washington's 'Double Standard'"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 2, TASS--TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The press is providing more and more proof that the U?S? Army is the sole prop and support for the antipopular tyranny established in South Korea. It was the United States which helped the South Korean puppet regime to drown in blood the popular rising in Kwangju by permitting the use of forces of the Seoul regime subordinate to the American command to "restore order". It was the United States, which in effect occupies South Korea, which put the clique of the pathological anticommunist and boss of the local CIA, Choe Kyu-ha, in power in this country. He himself went through the school of bloody repressions in Vietnam and boasts of his "close links" with the United States, proclaiming for all to hear that he informs Washington in advance and in detail about repressive actions being conducted in the country. One may well ask: How does official Washington reconcile its course of support for hangmen with its own declarations of "unswerving and firm devotion" to numan rights?

The answer to this question was provided by none other than President J. Carter of the United States. Speaking on television, he frankly stated that the United States "cannot break relations with its allies and friends and leave them prey to Soviet influence just because they do not come up to our human rights standards." The United States' obligations to "safeguard the security" of South Korea "remain as firm as ever", said the President.

This is a curious statement indeed! Ignoring the crude fabrications about "Soviet influence" allegedly threatening South Korea, the President's confessions once again confirm that while blathering about "human rights", Washington openly maintains a "double standard": It raises an unearthly propaganda din about nonexistent "breaches of democracy" and "human rights" in other countries if it considers that there is any political advantage to itself to be gained from such a fuss, but shuts its eyes to real and indeed most flagrant trampling on such rights as soon as any political dividends are to be gained from doing so. And this is confirmed not only by events in South Korea.

Suffice it to recall that it was Washington, trying quite groundlessly to represent itself as some sort of "devotee of democracy", which supported the bloody Pol Pot regime, guilty of mass genocide against its own people; it is Washington which closes its eyes to mass repressions and crude violations of human rights in China... Even in their own country, the hypocrisy of the Washington "defenders of human rights" is obvious to all. Is this now shown, for instance, by the recent bloody events in Miami?

Is it just Washington's hypocrisy which is demonstrated by the U?S? President's statement? If one takes into account the fact that the United States supports and nourishes the most reactionary and mercenary regimes in various parts of the world, there is every justification for saying that J. Carter's statement in support of the antipopular dictatorship set up with the aid of American bayonets in South Korea is in line with the United States' overall foreign policy course.

The bloody South Korean regime actually is, as the facts show, that "American standard" beloved by Washington, which the United States tries to impose throughout the world with the aid of "gorilla dictatorships" and the military....

MIAMI, KWANGJU EVENTS SEEN AS 'LINKS OF A SINGLE CHAIN'

LD301207 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 80 p 5

[Vitaliy Korionov article under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Butchers' Hypocrisy"]

[Text] Anger and indignation fill the hearts of the world's honest people. The echo of the shots had not yet abated in the Negro ghetto of the U.S. city of Miami before the blood of insurgents was flowing in South Korea. There is a common element linking the events in these different corners of the world. In both places thousands of people languishing under the heel of oppressors rose up to struggle for elementary human rights. In both places their reply was lethal weapons put into action on orders from those who make themselves out to be "human rights champions."

The events in Miami showed that the U.S. ruling class has not the slightest intention of introducing any substantial changes to rightlessness of the country's 25-million-strong black population. Moreover, these events confirmed that the power of the monopolies stops at nothing in its efforts to preserve the system of racial discrimination and oppression of the "coloreds."

The crime committed by the punitive expedition members in the South Korean city of Kwangju revealed with new force the brutal face of the butchers of freedom. It is clear to everyone that responsibility for the bloody violence and lawless actions against the South Korean population rests with the so-called Joint Command of the U.S. and South Korean Armed Forces. It allowed the dictatorial regime in Seoul, which is increasingly afraid of the people, to use the troops to "restore order." It is indicative that Beijing propaganda which is in fact whitewashing Washington's actions in South Korea is expressing unique "solidarity" with the U.S. stiflers of freedom.

The military actions against the revolutionary people of Iran, the crimes against the Arab people of Palestine, and the atrocities in South Korea on the one hand and the crimes in Miami on the other are links in the same chain. They are all manifestations of a policy implacably hostile to the peoples' freedom-loving aspirations.

"Freedom and independence are among man's inalienable rights"--these words are contained in a proclamation which issued from the depths of the White House just a few days ago. And this is proclaimed in a country where armed reprisals against people reduced to despair by the futility of their attempts to acquire elementary human rights have become the norm. And not only in the United States but also in those states to which the hand of U.S. reaction can reach.

The Washington administration's highflown phrases have been and remain utter hypocrisy. Mankind can see that it is precisely U.S. imperialism which is the main violator of human rights.

U.S. INCREASINGLY DISPLEASED WITH ALLIES' FOREIGN POLICY

LD301629 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 80 p 5

[Dispatch from PRAVDA correspondent N. Kurdyumov: "Fits of Irritation; White House Displeasure at the Allies' Positions"]

[Text] Washington, May--Bossing their allies about has become such an ingrained habit among U.S. political and military strategists that in Washington's corridors of power they simply cannot conceive of anything other than unconditional support for the U.S. policy of diktat from their NATO partners. But the imperious peremptory gestures which ex-Senator Fulbright described as the "arrogance of power" are increasingly causing the United States' partners to react quite differently to how Washington figures hope they will. It is not surprising therefore that official Washington has recently been seized by fits of irritation verging on hysteria.

The "emotional outbursts" in the White House and the State Department have become particularly frequent in recent days and weeks. It is easy to see why. It has been a long time since Washington suffered such a series of painful blows to its prestige and to its "leading" role in reviving the atmosphere of the cold war.

Judge for yourselves. The Carter administration demands that the Common Market countries join the economic blockade against Iran, but with reservations they merely agree to introduce partial "sanctions." Moreover, even before these measures came into force the Parliament of Britain--a country which as is well known maintains particularly close ties with the United States--declared its intention to weaken the approved "sanctions" still further.

The Carter administration demands that its allies refuse to participate in the summer Olympic games in Moscow but the overwhelming majority of European countries have decided to take part in them. Washington is particularly irritated over French policy, particularly in connection with the Warsaw meeting between L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and French President V. Giscard d'Estaing.

Washington hurled invective at Paris, taking France to task for not having consulted the White House about the meeting in advance. This was followed, as is well known, by a fitting reply from Paris: France has no intention of asking the United States' permission concerning when and with whom its representatives intend to have meetings.

Washington's blatant attacks on French policy are more than just a reflex developed over the years. The irritation among U.S. official circles is also closely connected with the fact that Paris is playing an active part in the preparation of a Near East initiative by the countries of West Europe which, according to press reports, is to be unveiled in June. As is well known, the participants in the recent Naples meeting of the Common Market countries' foreign ministers came to the conclusion that the Israeli-Egyptian talks on the question of so-called "Palestinian autonomy" are doomed to failure. It is reported here that the states of West Europe are planning new moves on the Near East question despite objections from the United States, which is afraid that by so doing the Common Market countries will complicate the process of separate Israeli-Egyptian talks begun in Camp David under Washington's auspices.

The local press does not conceal its grave misgivings that, as one newspaper puts it, the U.S. allies are increasingly openly demonstrating "a willingness to risk further increasing the Carter administration's displeasure." Reflecting on the causes of this trend the New York TIMES, for example, points out in an editorial that the allies are clearly "doubtful of America's wisdom and ability to ensure stability outside Europe."

IRAN 'NOT SMALL CHANGE' IN U.S. ELECTION CAMPAIGN

LD021235 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 May 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by O. Anichkin and A. Vlasov: "Imperial Policy and Its Consequences"]

[Text] The recent U.S. sabotage operation against Iran and its consequences are causing grave concern among the world public. This action is viewed as an example of Washington's pursuit of an imperialist policy and as evidence that the United States is embarking on a dangerous course.

January 1980 was marked in the United States by a definite reexamination of U.S. foreign policy concepts and by the buildup of war preparations. Politicians, primarily President Carter, have spoken of events in dramatic tones, calling for the "punishment" of those countries which are allegedly undermining U.S. national security.

Once, soon after entering the White House, Carter condemned the hasty actions of previous administrations and pointed out that in foreign policy the United States should not indulge a passion for machination. But he himself has not refrained from those elements of policy which he was criticizing not all that long ago.

Recently, in a comparatively short speech in Congress, the President repeated 13 times in differing variations the word "threat" with regard to "U.S. security" and "national interests." The words "challenge," "aggression" and "challenge to U.S. security" also figured most frequently. Some political observers were surprised at this. After all, it was only recently that Carter was asserting something quite different: "All the signs are that the United States' position is secure."

Many of the former promises have been sacrificed to the interests of the campaign struggle. A "new battlefield" has been chosen which is replete with calls for an arms race and the adoption of repressive measures against Iran and other countries. So much has been written and said about the U.S. hostages, and in such terms, that their fate and the fact that peaceful ways of freeing them do exist have been virtually forgotten. Yet there were such opportunities--the U.S. President had only to apologize for the past and give assurances that the United States would not interfere in Iran's internal affairs.

But can the United States really admit its mistakes? The President rejected this path, building up threats and demanding that he be given special powers. In an 18 April television interview Carter said: "In crisis conditions the country can only have one person to express its will." Few people drew attention to this at the time. In the light of the military sabotage operation against Iran these words acquired definite meaning. The President had evidently justified in advance his decision to send in the saboteurs, taken without consulting Congress.

For the sake of reelection J. Carter has done everything to appear to Americans as a "strong personality" who knows how to save the nation and the hostages and how to unravel the knot of internal difficulties.

U.S. commentators versed in campaign practices admit that a type of politician laying claim to the role of leader has taken shape in the United States. He appeals primarily to the emotions [chuvstva] in order to provoke an immediate reaction, concealing his overweening arrogance behind fashionable rhetoric about the voice of the people. Such a leader, when invested with power, keeps the people in ignorance of his true goals and may retain power by the same means with which he acquired it, disseminating ignorance and making out that it is wisdom. American figures should know their own practice better and make a better assessment of the actions of political leaders of this sort.

For the first time since the Vietnam war Washington had planned and attempted to mount a large-scale operation which, whatever the White House may call it, was an aggressive action with all the ensuing consequences. Some U.S. propagandists hastened to produce forecasts to the effect that virtually all America would express support, understanding and even sympathy for the President. In the atmosphere of threats and challenges some people might have lost their bearings, since the threats on the lips of the President of the United States have fallen on the soil of imperial ideology. At one time, during America's formation and development, Americans' efforts in opening up the new world and combating colonial rule were perceived as a unique experiment giving the world an example to be emulated. There was born the slogan of "America's special destiny" whose essence amounts to the claim that the American people have been chosen by the almighty and invested with the right to spread their institutions wherever possible. "America's special destiny" was used to justify seizures of neighbors' territory, wars against national liberation movements, claims to "liberate" and "restrain" other peoples who had voiced disagreement with American standards, and ideas of world domination by any means, including violent ones.

Various rightwing organizations have acted as the bearers of "imperial ideas." Groups for the suppression of demonstrations by U.S. workers and the black movement are recruited and detachments of saboteurs created from precisely these organizations. In the heat of political passions the extremists are prepared to shoot down students and blacks and "liberate from the Reds" the White House, the administration and the labor unions.

The resurrection of the old methods of McCarthyism and the cold war is an unseemly and dangerous business. The U.S. people have been convinced by their own experience that artificially induced fears and the search for enemies in every American home cause political, moral and economic harm primarily to the United States itself.

The discussion of Carter's actions has not come to the issue of his popularity. Usually in "times of crisis," so transatlantic propagandists claim, Americans have no symbol of order and authority other than the President. It is worth recalling a remark made by John Kennedy shortly after the failure of America's Bay of Pigs operation against Cuba: "The worse I behave, the more popular I get." Approximately the same thing is happening now. However, the euphoria of the first days began rapidly to dissipate. The dust began to settle and Americans began to ask questions that increasingly insistently demand an answer. Just what actually happened? Wasn't America subjected to too great a risk? Could the hostages have been rescued that way, or was there some other way that would not have involved the United States in dangerous and unpredictable events? Was it perhaps simply a desperate adventure serving the personal political interests of a presidential candidate?

American political commentators are expressing the justified belief that Carter is on the threshold of a mounting crisis of confidence and are voicing fears that he will have to answer very difficult questions connected with the effectiveness of his own power. At the same time doubts are being expressed as to the President's ability to handle state affairs at crucial moments.

One Democratic senator who was among those attending the State Department briefing on what happen in Iran expressed concern that the political considerations in Carter's decision to mount the operation in Iran were obvious. "This whole affair has too much of a political emphasis," The senator noted, adding that "probably no politician would have made this risky move if he had not been seeking the presidency."

A pretty eloquent indicator of the feeling in American society is provided by the resignation of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who disagreed with the use of force in resolving the hostages problem and believed that the potential for negotiation had still not been exhausted.

The American action against Iran can in no way be called either humanitarian or a rescue operation. In actual fact it was an exceptionally risky enterprise. On learning of the operation even Western observers expressed doubt as to the possibility of a successful outcome. There would certainly have been losses among the American landing force and the hostages, and considerable losses at that, if you take into account the fact that the Americans lost 8 men without firing a single shot. The plan of the sabotage operation also envisaged great Iranian losses. It has been learned that there were scenarios involving strikes against residential areas of Tehran. And it is no accident that the American transport aircraft and helicopters were fitted with heavy machineguns and cannons.

How could there be talk of some kind of humanitarian mission? It was an act of vengeance and aggression.

The American provocation against Iran has undermined U.S. prestige as a partner and ally. And not only because Washington did not deem it necessary to consult with its allies over the question of using force. The United States misled them, to put it mildly. When the White House was persuading its allies to take part in sanctions against Iran it gave them every assurance that military force would not be used. The U.S. allies and partners ultimately found they had been deceived, though it is no simple matter for them to apply sanctions against Iran. Most of those in West Europe, and also Japan need Iranian oil and it is not impossible that they will have to pay dearly for this move.

It looks as though the White House has failed to draw the proper conclusions from the failure of the adventure in Iran and from the growing criticism of the administration's policy. The President and his entourage--or, to be more accurate, those of his assistants who gambled on force before--intend to try another raid on Iran. This conclusion is borne out by White House spokesmen's statements that the United States is ready to use any available means [vse vozmozhnosti], including military means combined with "fifth column" operations in Tehran, to "punish" Iran. The buildup of U.S. military might in the Persian Gulf and Arabian Peninsula continues. Military strongpoints are being created in areas around Iran, in the Indian Ocean and on Egypt's territory in order to implement so-called "lightning strike operations."

White House actions aimed at maintaining the chauvinist fever and anti-Iranian feeling continue. The people close to J. Carter are building his election platform on dangerous concepts, forgetting that the fate of Iran is not merely small change in the struggle for the presidency.

ADMINISTRATION'S 'PROVOCATIVE ANTI-CUBAN CAMPAIGN' DENOUNCED

LD301417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 80 p 4

[Dispatch from PRAVDA correspondent A. Trepetov: "The Creators' Cohesion"]

[Excerpt] Havana--The undisputed successes of the Western Hemisphere's first socialist state are a source of infuriation in the camp of world reaction. U.S. imperialism has long been the leader of the fierce campaign directed against free Cuba. Organizing acts of subversion and sabotage against the young republic, landing hirelings in the vicinity of Playa Giron, infiltrating counterrevolutionary gangs into the Escambray hills and preparing to assassinate Comrade F. Castro and other Cuban leaders are just a few of the crimes of U.S. imperialism, which is trying to destroy the Cuban revolution.

You would think that history would suffice to persuade the imperialists of the futility of these schemes. Loyal to their motherland and the revolution, the Cuban people have repeatedly proved through concrete action that they are determined to defend their historic gains and with the help of loyal friends to uphold their right to develop freely and independently. But the reactionaries are determined to have their way. Pursuing an increasingly aggressive course in the international arena the Washington administration has recently sharply intensified its provocative anti-Cuban campaign.

An integral part of that campaign was the decision to carry out U.S. military maneuvers in May, in which it was planned to land thousands of troops in Guantanamo. According to some reports, it was also planned to mine the waters around Cuba. If you add to this the constant overflying of Cuban territory by U.S. spyplanes it is clearly a case of an unbridled campaign of blackmail and threats against a socialist state and of attempts to exert direct military pressure on it.

The imperialists, however, consider that they need not scruple to use any means in the struggle against Cuba. In recent months in particular the United States and its diplomatic services have begun openly inciting Cuban citizens to leave their country illegally. It gave a heroes' welcome to those who arrived in Florida on commandeered ships and boats, while at the same time doing its utmost to stall on issuing up visas to those who applied for them in accordance with the established procedure. It is regrettable that the diplomatic representatives of a number of Latin American countries also connived with the criminal elements. As is well known, on 1 April a gang of armed criminals forced their way into the Peruvian Embassy, killing in the process Pedro Ortiz, a soldier guarding the mission. This was not the first such act of banditry. But not once have the Peruvian diplomats taken steps to stop them; on the contrary, they have sheltered the bandits. This latest incident was the last straw for the Cuban people.

A Cuban Government statement issued a few days later announced the decision to remove the guard from the Peruvian Embassy and not to obstruct anyone wishing to enter. A "select company" of criminals, people of no fixed employment, drug addicts and other such antisocial elements began to pour into the Peruvian mission. Shortly afterwards U.S. ships, whose owners wanted to take on board those who had made up their minds to leave their motherland, were allowed to put in at the Port of Mariel. The Cuban Government's position was and continues to be clear and principled. It does not put any obstacles in the way of anyone wishing to emigrate who acts in accordance with the law. At the same time it does not give permission to emigrate to those who force their way into diplomatic missions and whose actions are prompted by the enemies of this socialist country. The provocative anti-Cuban acts have provoked a storm of rage among the country's working people. Havanans have begun staging spontaneous rallies, expressing full support for the government's position, indignantly protesting against the provocations and holding the turncoats up to shame.

In response to a call from committees for the defense of the revolution and other mass organizations hundreds of thousands of residents of Havana and Havana Province held a massive demonstration outside the Peruvian Embassy. In the space of 13 hours more than a million people passed along 5th avenue where the mission is situated. "Let idlers, parasites and other scum clear off," "No more provocations by the Yankees and their underlings!," "Long live socialism!" and "Long live Fidel" the placards read. It was clear to any unbiased observer that it was these people and not the handful of miserable fugitives hiding behind the embassy walls who are representative of today's Cuba and of its heroic and industrious people.

Cuba's working people look with confidence into their future. No threats or intrigues by the imperialists could deflect them from the path of building a socialist society. In their peaceful creative labor and in their hour of need they have on their side the solidarity and support of the Soviet people, the whole of the socialist community and of all the world's progressive forces.

Cuba will never be alone. This should never be forgotten by those who have still not abandoned their illusory hopes of intimidating the Cuban people and of depriving them of the freedom they enjoy.

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO DOMINATE CARIBBEAN, LOCAL OPPOSITION

LD301517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 80 p 4

[V. Yakubovskiy article: "The Pentagon's Shadow Over the Caribbean"]

[Text] The peoples of the Caribbean basin are living through anxious times. The smooth waters are being plowed by squadrons of American warships, threatening those who do not wish to resign themselves to Washington's diktat. It was right here that Christopher Columbus first set eyes on the land of the new world five centuries ago. The caravels of the great Genoese were followed by the ships of European conquerors. Now the new conquistadors--American neocolonialists--are trying to assert their supremacy over the Caribbean, which occupies a special place in their global plans. There is a dense network of American military bases in this region. The United States imports from Caribbean countries a considerable quantity of oil, bauxites, nonferrous metals and other raw materials. American investments in the region approach $6 billion. It is the part of the world where American monopolies make the biggest profits out of every dollar invested.

The triumph of the Cuban revolution gave a powerful boost to the anti-imperialist movement in the Caribbean basin. A number of independent states have come into being here just in the last few years: Grenada, Saint Lucia, Dominica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, which used to be British colonies. The struggle for national independence has reached high intensity in the colonies and dependent territories which still exist (Belize, Antigua and others).

The peoples of the region are united by a common desire to liquidate the consequences of colonial oppression and break the chains of neocolonialism. To this end many young states have taken steps to restrict the activities of foreign monopolies and have implemented progressive transformations in diverse spheres of economic and social life. Interstate integration is being set up. Thus, a development and cooperation committee has been formed for the countries of the basin. A joint shipping company has been set up. The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) has come into being, embracing not only sovereign states but also certain colonial territories. This association has been set the task of expanding and strengthening trade and economic ties among its members, achieving a higher degree of economic independence for them and coordinating foreign policy. Caribbean countries have joined the Latin American Economic System (LAES), which is the first continent-wide organization not to admit the United States.

The growth of socialist Cuba's authority and influence and the scope of the anti-imperialist movement have elicited a malicious U.S. reaction. American imperialism is using an entire arsenal of means and methods to change the course of events. A special role is allocated to the strategy of economic, political, propaganda and military destabilization. The interventions organized by aggressive U.S. circles against Cuba and the Dominican Republic are fresh in the peoples' memory.

The White House administration proclaimed the "new approach" doctrine, which declared the coming of an era of true good neighborliness and equal cooperation between the United States and Latin America." However, the old aggressive U.S. policy very soon began showing clearly through the demagogic screen. Washington resumed its attempts to knock together a "regional security force" for the Caribbean zone and "inter-American Armed Forces" for the whole of Latin America. There followed a series of fabrications about "stepped-up deliveries" of Soviet fighters to Cuba, about the "presence" of Soviet troops on the island, and so forth. A provocative ballyhoo was raised over Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and Grenada.

On 1 October 1979 the United States announced its decision to reinforce the U.S. military presence in the Caribbean and, in particular, to set up the "Caribbean task force headquarters" at Key West Navy Base (Florida), to extend the scale of military maneuvers and to resume spy flights over Cuba.

At the same time as J. Carter was expounding this overtly militarist program, warships with marines on board were already lying in readiness in the port of the American city of Morehead City (North Carolina). A few days later, accompanied by combat helicopters, they sailed for the Caribbean to land a force on Cuba in the region of the Guantanamo Naval Base, which is occupied illegally by the United States. More than 2,000 marines, a helicopter carrier of the latest decision, 15 other ships, aircraft, tanks, artillery and armored cars participated in these provocative maneuvers. The U.S. Navy and Air Force held extensive exercises in other parts of the basin at the same time.

At the beginning of this year the United States held the "Black Fury-3" military maneuvers near the Panama Canal. Next the "readiness exercises 1800" exercises were held in the Puerto Rico region. The start of regular flights by U.S. aircraft over the Caribbean basin "to gather intelligence data" has been announced.

On 8 May the Pentagon began large-scale military maneuvers in the Caribbean basin under the code name "Solid Shield-80," in which 20,000 officers and men, 42 warships and 350 combat aircraft participated. They rehearsed the technique of mining the Caribbean from the air using B-52 bombers and the coordination of landing operations against island states "seized by communists."

Thus a "quick reaction force" similar to the one which the Washington administration is preparing for aggressive actions in the Near and Middle East, Asia, Africa and the Indian Ocean has appeared in the Caribbean. The Pentagon is expediting the construction of new military bases in the region, the largest of which it is planned to create in Haiti.

Floods of misinformation and slander are raining down on Caribbean countries. The New York TIMES points out that the United States is stepping up Voice of America broadcasts to that zone. Successive fabrications about the "Soviet and Cuban threat" are appearing. Tendentious concepts and doctrines designed to "justify" U.S. imperialism's predatory aspirations are being churned out, as though from a conveyer belt.

Particularly widespread is the "vacuum" doctrine, according to which the United States is destined by fate itself to fill the "voids" being formed as a consequence of the "departure" of Britain and the Netherlands from the region. The more than odious idea of "Pan-Americanism," according to which the Caribbean is no more than an "internal U.S. lake," has been taken out of mothballs. Adm H. Train, commander, American naval forces, Atlantic, adheres to this viewpoint in particular.

This U.S. policy has met with decisive condemnation from Caribbean states and peoples. The Governments of Guyana, Grenada, Saint Lucia and Jamaica issued a joint statement to the effect that the measures announced by Washington to build up the American military presence in the Caribbean deeply alarm the peoples of this region. They condemned the U.S. actions as posing a serious threat to peace and stability in the Caribbean basin. Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada declared that the U.S. creation of a special task force represents interference in the internal affairs of Caribbean states. At the Ninth OAS General Assembly session held in La Paz, the Bolivian capital, Caribbean countries, as well as many other Latin American countries, sharply criticized the "show of strength" and the reinforcement of the U.S. military presence in the Caribbean. The Cuban Government decisively condemned the actions being taken by the United States with a view to creating an atmosphere of military tension around the island of freedom.

The U.S. policy of military blackmail and threats against sovereign Caribbean states is supported by the Chinese leaders. In this region, as throughout the world, Beijing acts as U.S. imperialism's accomplice and betrays the interests of developing countries. The JAMAICA DAILY NEWS has called the foreign policy course being pursued by China shameful.

U.S. imperialist circles are trying to intimidate young Caribbean states, to disunite them and isolate them from the rest of the world and from each other and to erect an obstacle in the way of their independent development. They wish to subordinate the economic and cultural life of these states to their own interests, to impose antipopular regimes on them and to dictate their foreign policy course.

However, such plans are doomed to failure. Profound positive changes are continuing in the Caribbean. There is no longer a corner of this extensive zone where an active anti-imperialist struggle is not being waged. The broad scope of the struggle of the region's peoples against U.S. imperialism was noted at the consultative meeting of representatives of communist, workers and revolutionary democratic parties and organizations of the Caribbean region, held in Georgetown (Guyana) last August.

Cooperation embracing the spheres of education, public health, culture and art is developing among Caribbean countries. Experience is being exchanged in the spheres of agricultural and industrial production and planning. Political consultations are held on questions of zonal and inter-American relations and on urgent international problems.

The Caribbean today is a region where the ideas of detente, peaceful coexistence and businesslike international cooperation find rich soil. Many Caribbean countries take an active part in the nonaligned movement, supporting its anti-imperialist, anticolonial and antiracist thrust and its efforts in the cause of consolidating world peace and international security.

The peoples of these countries support Panama's sovereign rights over the Canal Zone, condemn the bloody regimes in Chile, Paraguay and El Salvador, come out against imperialist interference in Nicaragua's affairs and voice solidarity with the island of freedom. They are fully determined to have independent control of their natural resources, to choose their own path of development and to determine the direction of their policy.

KOMMUNIST: 'ANTI-MAOIST MOVEMENT' GROWING IN PRC

LD022018 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 2, TASS--"An anti-Maoist movement is mounting in China," writes the KOMMUNIST, the journal of the CPSU Central Committee, in its latest issue. Analysing the present state of affairs in the People's Republic of China, the journal writes: "What is at issue are not manoeuvres of the Beijing leaders, who, being faithful Maoists, sometimes make vague hints that Mao Zedong was not without sins. What we have in mind is something different--a real, broad movement of the masses which is not always clearly seen through in materials about China, which is overshaded by reports about interfactional struggle for power in the top line-up."

Stressing that "the anti-Maoist tendency in China emerged long ago, together with the birth of Maoism," the journal writes that it "started assuming particularly broad proportions with the transition of the Maoists to a special course in home and foreign policy which is at variance with Marxism-Leninism, the hopes and aspirations of the people's masses."

"The movement is unorganized, the KOMMUNIST writes: No kernel--the moreso proletarian, Marxist-Leninist--is so far felt in it. Therefore, it can be used (and is undoubtedly used) both by leaders and factions in internecine strife for power, for vantage-ground in the system of the Maoist regime, and by the vestiges of the classes, overthrown by the Chinese revolution."

As examples of manifestation of the anti-Maoist movement, the journal points to the outburst of people's discontent on April 5, 1976, in the centre of Beijing which involved, according to official Chinese data, about 100,000 people, the demonstration in Shanghai on December 29, 1978, when police opened fire on the workers who protested against low wages and heavy working conditions, etc. Intensification of repressions also points to the growing discontent the article stresses. The journal writes that there are about 900 special camps in the People's Republic of China in which the number of prisoners exceeds 10 millions.

The political situation in the present-day China from the viewpoint of the attitude of millions to Maoism, the article stresses, reaffirms the thought that a mass anti-Maoist movement exists and mounts in the country. "The Beijing top line-up, the journal writes, usurping the fruits of the labour of the multi-million people, throws money above all and mainly for satisfaction of the great power--nationalist and militarist desires, for its expansionist policy. On this social basis the anti-Maoist movement in the People's Republic of China will inevitably grow broader and deeper, no matter what obstacles are raised to it by the ruling circles of Beijing."

Stressing that it would be incorrect to overestimate the forces of the anti-Maoist movement in the People's Republic of China at its present stage, the journal KOMMUNIST writes in conclusion, "The future of China belongs to scientific socialism, but not to Maoism."

S. KOREAN GOVERNMENT INSTRUCTS KYODO TO CLOSE

LD021934 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Tokyo, June 2, TASS--The South Korean Government has given an instruction to close the KYODO branch in Seoul and intends to expel from the country in the next few days head of that news agency's section, Kenchiro Hayashi, the KYODO NEWS AGENCY reported.

The authorities motivated the decision by stressing that KYODO dispatches on the recent antigovernmental actions in the south of the Korean Peninsula, which were brutally suppressed by the Seoul military junta, were allegedly "of a malicious character and contained facts distorting the reality."

It is not for the first time that South Korea's puppet regime, seeking to conceal its arbitrary rule and violence towards participants in the mounting movement for democratisation, resorts to measures which prevent normal activities of foreign journalists. Early last year the Seoul authorities expelled from the country a correspondent of the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI who wrote a series of reportages on lawlessness and grievous plight of the population on the territory of South Korea.

UNDER SECRETARY PERRY'S VISIT TO JAPAN CRITICIZED

OW021159 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 31 May 80

[Vinogradov commentary]

[Text] A new U.S. military delegation is visiting Japan. The delegation, led by Under Secretary of Defense Perry, is scheduled to hold talks with Defense Agency leaders, inspect an Air Self-Defense Force [SDF] training ground in Gifu Prefecture and visit a plant of a major arms maker. Moscow Radio military affairs commentator Vinogradov comments as follows:

It has been disclosed that in the negotiations with Defense Agency Director General Hosoda, the U.S. side again asked Japan to increase its military contribution to their joint defense efforts. This request has been made despite the fact that Japan's military budget this year has reached the record level of 2.3 trillion yen.

In addition, under pressure from Washington, Tokyo has recently announced that the Defense Agency has decided to achieve the major goals set forth in the 5-year SDF modernization plan 1 year ahead of schedule.

This did not satisfy the United States, however, as proved by Under Secretary of Defense Perry's visit. The United States made the new request. In this connection, one should recall the conclusion reached by a noted economist in a survey of Japan's defense spending which he made for NIHON KEIZAI.

According to the conclusion published in NIHON KEIZAI, the U.S. demanded a large-scale increase in Japan's military spending. Modernization and expansion are resulting in sharp increases in wholesale and consumer prices, aggravating inflation and affecting, above all, the economic situation of the broad masses of working people.

Perry's visit to Japan also attests to a U.S. effort to widen the scope of application of the two countries' security treaty--a basis for Japan-U.S. military cooperation. An expanded application of the treaty is required to make Japan directly participate in the global strategy of U.S. imperialism. It is precisely for this end that the U.S. under secretary of defense made Japan agree to confer each year with the United States to coordinate military cooperation.

This notwithstanding, as was the case with Perry's visit this time, the United States does not always confer with Japan before making decisions on matters related to Japan. At times, the United States acts alone and forces accomplished facts on Japan. For example, at a recent press conference in Honolulu, the commander of the U.S. 1st Marine (?Division) said that 1,800 U.S. marines who were moved to the Persian Gulf area in April have been placed under the control of the 3d Amphibious Force. This unit is now under the Marine Corps command based in Okinawa.

There is no doubt that placing a U.S. military unit in the Indian Ocean under the control of a command in Okinawa--a Japanese island--constitues a new step to expand the scope of application of the security treaty.

A secret agreement concluded between the Japanese Defense Agency and the U.S. forces in Japan is also causing apprehension in Japan's public opinion. This was reported by AKAHATA in connection with the U.S. delegation's visit to Japan.

According to the AKAHATA report, the agreement envisages SDF officers' expanded participation in military training conducted by the Pentagon--the U.S. Department of Defense--and joint military exercises, including the first ground forces exercise scheduled for next year.

It may well be said that the United States has put new pressure on Japan by sending its under secretary of defense to Japan. This pressure is aimed at further driving Japan into an arms race entailing vast outlays and dragging Japan onto the track of the aggressive U.S. foreign policy, which has nothing to do with the national interest of the Japanese people.

GROMYKO WELCOMES VISITING INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD030819 Moscow TASS in English 0754 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 3, TASS--P.V. Narisimha Rao, minister for external affairs of the Republic of India, arrived in Moscow today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

He was welcomed at the airport by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister for foreign affairs of the USSR, and other officials.

AFGHAN DEFENSE MINISTRY STATEMENT ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD021428 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1315 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 2, TASS--A statement by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Ministry of Defense which was distributed here today sharply condemns the attempts to use American chemical weapons on Afghan territory. "The people of Afghanistan, the press and the radio stations of foreign countries have been informed of the attempts to use chemical weapons manufactured in the United States on Afghan territory, the statement says. One such attempt was uncovered on 25 March this year by a Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Armed Forces patrol in the Herat region. When stopping a bus to check passengers' documents, a group of terrorists began shooting at the patrol. Firearms as well as chemical grenades, made in the United States in 1978, were discovered in this bus. The grenades were shown on Kabul television.

"At the time the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Government issued a statement describing this incident as a phenomenon of the continuing undeclared war being waged against the people of Afghanistan by the imperialist circles of the United States, Britain and the Chinese hegemonists in which bases on the territories of states neighboring on Afghanistan are being used."

"The government and people of Afghanistan, the statement continues, had the right to expect that similar incidents would not be repeated. However, one month later a grenade filled with a poisonous chemical substance was hurled into the premises of a people's militia station." The guard managed to prevent this subversive act and the grenade did not hit its target, the statement notes.

"Detachments of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have uncovered secret stores of weapons belonging to subversive groups in areas near the Pakistan border. Together with firearms, artillery weapons and explosives, hand grenades containing poisonous chemicals were found in these stores," the statement says.

"The intrigues of the enemies of the Afghan people will meet with a crushing rebuff and will expose even more the true face of the enemies of peace and the progress of mankind," underlines the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Defense Ministry's statement.

KABUL EXHIBITION OF CAPTURED ARMS OPENS

LD021548 Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 2, TASS--TASS correspondent Ravil Musin writes:

An unusual exhibition opened here today. On view--specimens of modern arms--chemical grenades, anti-tank grenades and mines, sub-machineguns, anti-aircraft machineguns, labelled "Made in USA", "Made in Britain", "Made in China", "Made in Pakistan". These were shown to foreign diplomats and representatives of the press who were invited to the exhibition.

These weapons were confiscated by Afghan Armed Forces from gangs who were sent into Afghanistan from the territory of neighboring countries, the TASS correspondent has been told by a spokesman of the Ministry of National Defence of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The gangs undergo training at special camps under the direction of Chinese, American and Pakistani instructors. They receive arms and money for subversive activities on the territory of Afghanistan.

An undeclared war is practically under way against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and involved in this war are American imperialism, hegemonists of China, the reactionary circles of neighbouring countries which encourage counterrevolutionary elements. The bandits who hide in mountains commit terroristic acts, destroy whole villages, kill women, old men, children.

The Afghan people, stressed the spokesman for the National Defence Ministry, gives the armed forces of the country all-round support in the struggle against the bandits. The results of successful operations of the Afghan Army are obvious. Backed by the toiling people, the Afghan Army will continue striking crushing blows on all those who seek to undermine the gains of the April revolution.

MASS SOLIDARITY MEETINGS HELD IN AFGHAN PROVINCES

LD021432 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 2, TASS--Mass meetings in support of the home and foreign policy of the leadership of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan take place in many provinces of Afghanistan. Peasants, workers, representatives of intelligentsia and the clergy resolutely condemn the encroachments of the enemies of the revolution on independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty of the country.

Resolutions adopted at the meetings held in Badakhshan, Balkh, Ghowr, Qonduz and Fariab provinces express the resolve of the Afghan people to follow firmly the path of building a new society.

TU DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW; PRESS CONFERENCE HELD

LD021423 Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 May 80 p 3

[I. Mikhaylov report: "Defending the Cause of the Revolution"]

[Text] An Afghan trade union delegation is in the Soviet Union at the AUCCTU's invitation. A press conference given by the delegation's leader, Habib Mangal, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and member of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Revolutionary Council, was held in Moscow.

Addressing journalists, H. Mangal noted that the counterrevolutionary forces' attempts to thwart the implementation of revolutionary transformations in Afghanistan are failing. And although CIA agents and gangs of counterrevolutionaries are being infiltrated into the country and sometimes try to provoke riots, the Afghan people resolutely rebuff any attempts by reactionary forces to prevent them from building a new life.

The patriotic forces are now uniting into a single democratic front, H. Mangal continued. This front includes the Afghan trade unions which number about 140,000 members. Thousands of workers have received weapons, and, as members of units of the people's militia, are taking part in the defense of revolutionary gains. The Afghan Government is in full control of the situation in the country.

However the imperialist forces may want to use lies about the events in Afghanistan, H. Mangal continued, they will not succeed in misleading people. The lies will be out. Sometimes the Western propagandists are obliged themselves to admit that the information broadcast on the radio or published in newspapers was obtained from untrustworthy sources. Hundreds of thousands of Afghans who were deceived by Amin or who believed Western propaganda and who were forced to leave the country are gradually returning home.

In our country, the speaker noted, a new constitution has begun to operate. For the first time in our 1,000-year history it enshrines and guarantees the working people's democratic rights. The DRA Constitution notes especially that the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union are our country's friends.

The introduction of a limited contingent of Soviet troops into Afghanistan effected on the basis of the Soviet-Afghan treaty and the UN Charter was supported and approved by the Afghan people. The Soviet Army will stay on Afghan territory as long as the outside threat to our republic exists.

In our foreign policy, H. Mangal stressed, we adhere to a policy of nonalignment and we advocate peace throughout the world and support and express solidarity with all peoples struggling against imperialist and for freedom and independence. The recent statements by our country's leadership regarding the peaceful settlement of all disputes by means of bilateral talks with states bordering on Afghanistan can serve as confirmation of this.

Ending his speech, H. Mangal said:

Our trip to the Soviet Union was a great event for us. We acquired a great deal of knowledge and information about the history, revolutionary past and present day of your country. And however, the enemies of our revolution may want to drive a wedge into relations between our peoples, our friendship will remain unchanged.

DEFENSE SECRETARY BROWN BEGINS NEGOTIATIONS WITH THATCHER

LD021800 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] London, June 2, TASS--TASS correspondent V. Chukseyev writes:

U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown, now on an official visit here, today began negotiations with the British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Defence Secretary Francis Pym and other representatives of the British leadership.

Political news analysts point out that Harold Brown's visit to London and his negotiations are planned to be used by the Carter administration in order to tie Britain still stronger to its militaristic course and to exert heavier pressure upon other NATO member countries. It is noted in this connection by the newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH that the White House seeks Britain's assistance in arguing other members of the North Altantic bloc into assuming a greater responsibility in Western Europe's defences which will enable the United States to pay much more attention to ensuring long-term oil deliveries from the Persian Gulf area.

Within the framework of such a "distribution of duties" in NATO Washington intends too largely build up its military presence in the Indian Ocean. Questions linked with the further equipment and expansion by the United States of the military base on Diego Garcia Island, "rented" from Britain, moved in this connection to the forefront in the negotiations. In the island there are now about a thousand engineers and servicemen engaged in the construction of new runways for B-52 bombers, depots, etc. Preparations are simultaneously under way to receive the first six out of 14 military transport ships which are bound "to ensure support for the American quick deployment corps."

The Carter administration with its usual unceremoniousness took the decision on transferring these ships to Diego Garcia without letting Britian know about it, which led to a veritable political shock at Whitehall. The role of Washington's active assistant which is zealously played by the M. Thatcher government might lead to the most dangerous consequences since, as is reported by DAILY TELEGRAPH, the question of deployment of American nuclear weapons on Diego Garcia is sure to be discussed at the negotiations with Harold Brown.

There is every indication that in the course of the negotiations of the U.S. defense secretary in London there will be the first round of bargaining around American Trident nuclear missiles which the Conservative government intends to purchase from the United States in place of the present Polaris missiles.

According to press reports, Harold Brown is to inform the British leadership about the U.S. decision to sell a big consignment of military equipment to China. The details of this agreement are of interest to the present British Government which immediately after taking office started strengthening military cooperation with Beijing on an anti-Soviet basis.

SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER EXPRESSES OPINION ON AFGHAN ACTION

LD301825 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten received much attention during his visit to Moscow today. He had a 3-hour meeting with his Soviet counterpart, Andrey Gromyko, and a 1-hour meeting with Premier Aleksey Kosygin. Evidently the Soviet leaders want to stress the value of this first foreign ministerial visit from the West to Moscow following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan at the turn of the year. But this does not mean that any important specific news from the Soviet viewpoint has emerged. Here is Malcolm Dixelius in Moscow:

It was not to be expected that the Swedish foreign minister could achieve any breakthrough either in the international sector or on certain special Swedish-Soviet questions. Soviet diplomacy concerning Afghanistan and Iran seems at the moment to be based on a long-term principle, and the Soviet leaders are above all trying to secure understanding for the Soviet viewpoint. The possibility of obtaining specific results might be better in Europe, and the Soviet side was careful to stress strongly by the presence of the Swedish foreign minister the importance attached to the planned meeting in Madrid, the meeting which is to involve a continuation of the process of detente which began in Helsinki in 1975.

It may be noted that Ola Ullsten was to a considerable degree subjected to the so-called peace offensive introduced by the Soviet leaders for the benefit of the West European countries. But Ola Ullsten brought up the reunion [of Soviet defectors with their families] problem, foremost of which is the complicated case of the Agapov family, and the Soviet leaders had nothing new to say. The same applies to the case of Raoul Wallenberg [Swedish official reportedly imprisoned in USSR since end of World War II] but in spite of this Ola Ullsten was satisfied with the meetings of the day. [begin recording]

[Ullsten] I have been able to explain the Swedish viewpoints as regards international questions and certain Swedish-Soviet issues.

[Question] Has anything occurred which you did not expect?

[Answer] There have been some very straightforward talks and lengthy and more detailed statements from the Soviet side than I expected, and they have been of great value.

[Question] And that is all the benefit yielded by this visit?

[Answer] I think it is good above all in so tense an inter-national situation to have a possibility to follow the dialogue between the big powers and also their security issues. It is an old Swedish policy which is very pleasant to pursue.

[Question] Have you anything to say to thos critics who consider this an unsuitable time to go to Moscow and meet the Soviet leaders while the action in Afghanistan is in progress?

[Answer] Well, in Moscow I have made clear that we think of the Soviet policy in Afghanistan. I pointed out that there must be a political solution and that the Soviet troops must be withdrawn. We have pointed out emphatically that we have found no information to indicate foreign interference in Afghanistan before the Russians themselves invaded it, and that Sweden believes that it is now important that the Russians are told what the rest of the world thinks of their actions. [end recording]

Ullsten Pleased With Talks

LD011654 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten expressed his satisfaction over the results of his visit to the Soviet Union and the Soviet-Swedish talks conducted here. In an interview given to Swedish TV after his return to Stockholm, Ullsten stressed the importance of continuing the dialogue between different countries. This is particularly important during the current worsening of the international situation. Ullsten said that Sweden and the Soviet Union attach importance to holding conferences on the issues of military detente and disarmament in Europe.

TURKISH OFFICIALS SPEAK ON USSR RELATIONS ANNIVERSARY

Demirel Comment

LD302158 Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Ankara, May 30, TASS--The 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Turkey falls due on June 2nd. In connection with the anniversary Turkish Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel told Soviet correspondents here that Soviet-Turkish relations, based on mutual friendship, were mutually advantageous and fruitful. "We have always kept to this position and will keep to it in the future," he said.

Suleyman Demirel stressed that relations between the USSR and Turkey were based on such principles as non-interference in each other's internal affairs, respect of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. "These principles are of much importance. We signed the Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation in Helsinki and know well the value of peace," he said.

In conclusion the prime minister declared for the development of relations of friendship, goodneighbourhood and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Turkey. "I am confident that this accords with the interests of both countries and we will continue efforts precisely in this direction," Suleyman Demirel said.

Ecevit Comments

LD011132 Moscow TASS in English 1044 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Ankara, June 1, TASS--In connection with the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Turkey, prominent Turkish statesman and political figure, General Secretary of the Republican People's Party Bulent Ecevit told Soviet correspondents that the relaxation on international tensions exerted a positive effect on the development of Soviet-Turkish relations that were established 60 years ago by Lenin and Kamal Ataturk. The development of these relations, cooperation in the spheres of economy, technology and culture promoted the strengthening of peace and stability in the Middle East and in the Balkans, helped normalize East-West relations, Bulent Ecevit said.

Turkey and the USSR are members of the different alliances and have different social and political systems, Bulent Ecevit said. But in the atmosphere of mutual trust between the two countries this does not prevent the development and widening of Soviet-Turkish copperation, he said.

We feel concern over a definite complication of the situation in the world. But the speedy elimination of uncertainty in international relations and the stepping up of the process of detente would meet the interests of entire mankind, said the leader of the Republican People's Party. The preservation of peace and stability in this region and in the world depends on this. This is why everybody must contribute to the consolidation of the spirit of mutual trust and of detente, he said.

Bulent Ecevit expressed the confidence that relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union will continue developing to the benefit of the two peoples, in the interests of consolidation of peace and security.

TIKHONOV MEETS DKP'S MIES FOR 'CORDIAL' TALKS

LD310232 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2143 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Bonn, 30 May, TASS--Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is paying a visit here in connection with the session of the USSR-FRG Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, met Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party [DKP] in Bonn today. A cordial, comradely talk took place. It passed off in a spirit of solidarity and full mutual understanding.

Departure for Home

LD310903 Moscow TASS in English 0824 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Bonn, May 31, TASS--A Soviet delegation led by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov today left Bonn for Moscow. The delegation was staying in Bonn for the participation in a regular session of the USSR-FRG Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation. The delegation was seen off from Koeln-Bonn by FRG Minister of Economics Otto Lambsdorff and other officials.

Return From Bonn

LD311234 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] The Soviet delegation headed by Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which went to Bonn to take part in a routine session of the USSR-FRG Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, returned to Moscow today. At the Moscow airport the delegation was met by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and other officials.

FRG TRADE OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON SYMPOSIUM IN YEREVAN

LD311628 Hamburg DPA in German 1349 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Moscow--Otto Wolff von Amerongen, president of the Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce (DIHT), has categorically rejected all thoughts of German firms being able to step into Soviet-American deals denied to U.S. business as a result of government orders. Wolff said over the weekend in Moscow at the close of a 2-day German-Soviet symposium that the Soviets knew that this is no anti-Soviet attitude but is a dictate of international fairness. The round of talks, which had been planned for some time, took place in Yerevan, the Armenian capital, and were attended by German and Soviet economists and trade specialists.

In connection with the crisis surrounding Afghanistan and Iran, Wolff sharply rejected embargo measures. The expert on trade with the East stressed, "I do not believe at all in a general embargo." It is absurd to want to exclude a part of international life. Moreover, no one can make business responsible for the absence of political solutions.

The DIHT president said that he emphatically pointed out to the Soviets with whom he spoke that in the present international climate the German attitude is predictable. "It is important for the Soviets to know this!" Wolff stressed the need for the continuation of a German-Soviet dialogue. He said: "At certain times it is more important to go to Washington than to go to Moscow. Perhaps it is now again more important to go to Moscow."

Wolff sees good chances for developing German-Soviet trade in the next few years. There was agreement at the German-Soviet talks in Yerevan that the two sides as far as possible should avoid politically conditioned "irritations." They also agreed with the opinion that the Afghanistan crisis has seriously disturbed the climate of trust. As was to be expected there was a wide divergence of views on the causes of this.

Wolff, who has been involved in doing business with the East since the late 1950's, demanded in the coming years inclusion of "new elements" in German-Soviet trade. He cited:

--Power supply (the purchase of Soviet power should, he feels, be reconsidered);

--Coal gasification as joint projects;

--Improvement of transportation (Wolff suggested that a permanent rail-ferry link with Soviet broad-gauge railway cars be set up);

--Easier payment conditions.

At the symposium Soviet representatives on several occasions pressed--with reference to the practice of other states--for the Federal Republic to subsidize interest in business with the East in order to make German industry more competitive. Wolff decisively rejected these demands; "subsidies are out of the question for us. Once we start subsidizing we will have to subsidize everywhere."

He sees as a "weak point" the Soviet ability to cooperate. The country's size makes it difficult for the Soviets to think in smaller quantities, as is the case for example in business with Poland and Romania. Usually in Moscow one thinks in billions. Wolff said that the Soviet range of exports is too one-sided for the exchange of goods with the Federal Republic. This is why in the West European market the USSR is increasingly meeting stiff competition from Third World states, for example, Brazil.

ALIYEV DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL SITUATION WITH DKP DELEGATION

LD301311 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 20 May 80 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Reception in the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee"]

[Excerpt] On 19 May G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, received a delegation of the Rhineland-Palatinate Land Organization of the German Communist Party [DKP] headed by Herbert Keller, member of the DKP Board and chairman of the land organization. The delegation is in the republic at the invitation of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

Comrade Aliyev welcomed the guests warmly. Our meeting, he said, is taking place soon after the commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and the Azerbaijan Communist Party, which was a real festival of internationalism and friendship between peoples. Comrade Aliyev spoke of the profound economic and social transformations in the Azerbaijani people's life in the years of Soviet power. We see this as the main result of Azerbaijan's socialist development. Our successes and our experience convincingly indicate the wise resolution--the sole just resolution--of the nationalities question in the Soviet Union and the consistent implementation of the party's Leninist nationalities policy. The republic has secured its most significant achievements in the years of the 9th and 10th 5-year plans, which is characteristic of the whole country and our entire society at the stage of developed socialism.

Comrade Aliyev devoted particular attention to the present international situation. He stressed that to the expansionist, aggressive course of the U.S. imperialists and Western powers, whipping up international tension and striving to take the world back to the cold war times, the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries counterpose the policy of detente and the active peace offensive of all progressive forces. The new peace initiatives of the Warsaw Pact member countries and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's indefatigable, truly titanic activity for the sake of peace give new impetus to the relaxation of international tension and play an important role in the struggle for peace.

In the international situation which has arisen, G.A. Aliyev went on to say, particular importance is attached to the cohesion of all peace-loving forces and unity in the ranks of the communist movement. And we value highly the principled line of the DKP, which holds firmly to the positions of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We are gratified by your successes in the struggle for the vital interests of the FRG working class and are confident that West German communists will always be true to the cause of Marx, Engels and Lenin and the precepts of Ernst Thaelmann.

In conclusion Comrade Aliyev wished the West German communists new successes in their difficult struggle and expressed confidence that the delegation's visit to the USSR and its meetings on Azerbaijani soil will serve to further strengthen cooperation and fraternal ties between the CPSU and the DKP and promote the growth of mutual understanding between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the FRG working people.

COMMUNIQUE ON 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD'S VISIT PUBLISHED

LD021523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 80 pp 1, 4

[Text of "Joint Communique on the Visit to the USSR by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, General Secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen"]

[Text] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] was in the Soviet Union 27 through 29 May 1980 at the head of a PDRY party and state delegation on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers.

During the visit talks were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete mutual understanding among L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; A.N. Kosygin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.A. Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister; B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; 'A.N. Muhammad, general secretary of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the PDRY; M.S. Muti', member of the Politburo and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; A.A.A. Wali, member of the Politburo and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; A.A. Badhib, member of the Politburo and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, and S.S. Muhammad, candidate member of the Politburo of the YSP Central Committee and foreign minister.

The talks were attended from the Soviet side by I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, USSR first deputy minister of defense; A.G. Kovalev, USSR deputy foreign minister; Ye.M. Samoteykin, consultant to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary; F.N. Fedotov, USSR ambassador to the PDRY, and O.A. Grinevskiy, chief of a department of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

From the South Yemeni side by: 'A. al-Khamiri, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of state for cabinet affairs; 'A.G.'A. al-Qadir, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of industry; 'A.'A. ad-Dali, PDRY ambassador to the USSR: Lt Col A.A. (Aleyvo), air force and air defense commander; S.A. 'Ali, chief of the socialist countries sector of the YSP Central Committee International Section, and Y.A. Salilt, chief of the USSR and East European Countries Department of the PDRY Foreign Ministry.

During the talks there was a detailed fruitful exchange of opinons on questions of the further development and consolidation of the relations of close friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and PDRY, on the situation in the Near East and other topical international problems of mutual interest.

It was noted with satisfaction that Soviet-South Yemeni relations are steadily strengthening and developing in the interests of both countries' peoples. The sides confirmed their conviction that the USSR-PDRY friendship and cooperation treaty signed in Moscow 25 October 1979 is contributing to raising these relations to an even higher level and actively serves the cause of peace and international security. They stated their intention to further improve Soviet-South Yemeni cooperation in all spheres and to increase its effectiveness.

The South Yemeni side expressed profound gratitude for the selfless assistance and support the Soviet Union has given and is giving to the PDRY in the strengthening of its national independence and the implementation of the First YSP Congress course toward effecting fundamental socioeconomic transformations, building a society free from man's exploitation of man and strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries.

During the exchange of opinions on questions of cooperation between the CPSU and YSP it was confirmed that the strengthening and further development of ties between the two parties are of great significance for the entire range of Soviet-South Yemeni relations. Note was made of the beneficial nature of the continued exchange of parliamentary delegations, of contacts in the sphere of science, the arts, education, the press, radio and other fields, and also of the further broadening of cooperation between social organizations in the two countries.

Rating highly the level of economic cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY, the sides noted that it makes an important contribution to the development of the PDRY's national economy, contributing above all to the development of its industry, power industry, agriculture, fishing industry and the opening up of natural resources.

During the visit intergovernmental agreements were signed on instituting a permanent commission on economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and PDRY and on cooperation in the construction of a thermal power station, and a protocol was signed between the USSR and PDRY governments on further broadening economic and technical cooperation.

The USSR and PDRY resolutely condemned attempts by imperialist and hegemonist forces to undermine the process of relaxation of international tension, to impose a new round of the arms race--nuclear missiles included--to interfere in other states' internal affairs and policy and create seats of crisis and tension in various parts of the world. And in this context they particularly noted the dangerous nature of the aggressive U.S. course in the Near East region as it strives to strengthen its military-strategic positions there, to deploy a network of military bases and to knock together aggressive blocs.

It was stressed that, by creating new seats of tension in this region, the United States and its accomplices are seeking both to distract the Arab peoples from the struggle to liquidate the consequences of Israeli aggression and to split their ranks and drive a wedge between them and their friends--the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries. While displaying false concern for Islam they are at the same time supporting Israel's aggressive actions against the Arab countries and are pursuing an overtly hostile course vis-a-vis the revolution in Iran. The facts indicate that imperialism has been and remains the enemy of all Muslim peoples.

The sides confirmed that they resolutely reject the policy of separate deals and the separate Egyptian-Israel treaty based on it since they facilitate the continuation of Israeli aggression against the Arab countries and the implementation of U.S. imperialist plans vis-a-vis the Near and Middle East. They are convinced that the capitulationist course of the Egyptian leadership, which is making more and more concessions to the Israeli aggressor, contradicts the fundamental interests of all Arab peoples and hinders the achievement of a just and all-embracing settlement in the Near East.

The sides noted the special importance of strengthening the cohesion and unity of action of all Arab countries and peoples on the common platform of struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and its accomplices, against the capitulationist course in Near East affairs and for the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the Near East.

In this connection they positively assessed the decisions of the Baghdad and Tunis conferences of Arab heads of state and the steps being taken on the basis of these decisions and aimed at capsizing the Camp David deal.

Particular emphasis was placed on the great importance of the decisions of the conferences of National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front countries, in particular their resolute stance at the front's April conference in Tripoli aimed at intensifying the rebuff to the intrigues of imperialism and Zionism in the Near East.

The sides confirmed their determination to continue the joint struggle to achieve an all-embracing Near East settlement on the basis of the complete withdrawal of Israel's troops from all the Arab territories it occupied in 1967 and the implementation of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state. They are convinced that an end to the policy of separate deals would open up the path to such a settlement with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO--the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The sides declared solidarity with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in its struggle for national independence and sovereignty and in defense of the gains of the April revolution. The need was stressed for a political settlement of the situation which has arisen around Afghanistan, which must reliably guarantee a complete end to and the nonresumption of all types of outside interference against Afghanistan by imperialist and reactionary forces.

The USSR and the PDRY support Iran's inalienable right to decide its destiny and determine its path of development independently, without any outside interference. They are resolutely opposed to military provocations and political and economic pressure by the United States with respect to Iran and condemn the recent U.S. military sabotage operation on Iranian territory as a flagrant act of violence and a violation of the sovereignty of an independent state. The sides came out in favor of resolving the problems which have arisen in American-Iranian relations by means of talks and on the basis of the generally acknowledged principles and norms of international law, renouncing any military steps or the use or threat of force.

Having examined the situation in the Persian Gulf, the sides condemned the intensified U.S. attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of states in that region and to make them forego their inalienable right to dispose of their own national wealth. They come out resolutely against the creation of military-political blocs and military bases there and for free navigation in the Persian Gulf.

The Soviet side expresses satisfaction with the development of peaceful relations between the PDRY and the Yemen Arab Republic in the light of the documents signed in Kuwait, San'a' and Aden during the meetings between leaders of the PDRY and the Yemen Arab Republic.

Expressing concern at the designs of imperialist forces to create a seat of tension in southern Arabia, the USSR and the PDRY noted the importance of establishing good-neighborly relations between states in that region on the principles of peaceful coexistence, equality and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

The Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen declared their support for the proposal by states of the Indian Ocean on transforming that region into a zone of peace, and declared their readiness to cooperate in this matter. They stressed that the buildup in the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and the expansion of existing and creation of new foreign military bases pose a threat to security and independence and directly contradict the UN-approved plan for transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

The sides also advocate transforming the Red Sea region into a zone of peace on the basis of strict respect for the rights and interests of all littoral states and noninterference in their internal affairs, taking into account the interests of international maritime navigation.

The USSR and the PDRY express solidarity with the Ethiopian revolution and support the Ethiopian people's struggle to implement progressive social transformations in the country and to ensure peace in the Horn of Africa region.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the broad coincidence of views on the most important international problems. They declared that the implementation of the proposals put forward by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference in Warsaw 14-15 May 1980 would help to eliminate the threat of the resumption of the cold war and to strengthen confidence and mutual understanding in international relations. These proposals accord with the vital interests of all states and peoples striving for disarmament, detente and peace.

Democratic Yemen came out in support of the Warsaw Pact proposal to hold a summit-level meeting of leaders of states of all parts of the world in the near future. Such a meeting could focus attention on key questions of international life and determine ways of eliminating seats of international tension and preventing war.

The sides reasserted the complete coincidence of their positions on questions of the struggle for international detente, the ending of the arms race and the consolidation of peace and the peoples' security. They expressed firm determination to strive to ensure that the process of detente continues and spreads to all parts of the world. The sides also came out in favor of continuing or resuming the multilateral and bilateral talks commenced earlier on limiting the arms race and on disarmament and of achieving concrete results at such talks.

The USSR and the PDRY regard the elimination from the practice of international relations of any manifestations of the policy of hegemonism as an important direction in the struggle to consolidate peace and international security. They resolutely condemn attempts by imperialist states to achieve domination over other states by means of arbitrarily declaring whole regions of the world to be a sphere of their "vital interests" and applying military, political and economic pressure.

The sides express solidarity with the efforts of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to ensure peace in Southeast Asia and to develop relations of good neighborliness and cooperation in that region.

The sides stressed the need to further strengthen the alliance of the forces of world socialism and the national liberation movement in the struggle for peace and international security, for the freedom and independence of the peoples and against neocolonialism and racism. They stated their desire to develop and strengthen solidarity between the natural allies in that struggle--the socialist community countries, the nonaligned states and all progressive forces.

The USSR and the PDRY welcome the proclamation of the independence of the State of Zimbabwe, the culmination of many years of heroic struggle by the people of that country against the racist colonial regime. They reasserted their solidarity with the just struggle of the Namibian people for freedom and independence and with the people of South Africa who are fighting for the elimination of the regime of racial oppression.

The sides noted the growing role of the nonalignment movement--which is a significant positive factor in modern world politics--in resolving complex international problems.

They valued highly the results of the sixth conference of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries in Havana and expressed the confidence that the nonaligrment movement will continue to use all its political weight in the interests of peace, disarmament and detente and the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

The sides expressed profound satisfaction with the results of the visit by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the PDRY. They regard the talks which were held and the agreements reached in the course of these talks as a substantial contribution to the cause of further strengthening friendship and developing fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY and between the CPSU and the YSP.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed gratitude to the USSR leaders and the Soviet people for the cordial hospitality and the cordial reception accorded him and his companions in the Soviet Union.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad's Sendoff

LD291348 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 29, TASS--'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, today left here for home, following an official friendship visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

At Vnukovo Airport, which was flying the national flags of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the USSR, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad was warmly seen off at the gangway of the airliner by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev.

The guest was also seen off by Vice President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Kurban Khalilov; Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Ivan Arkhipov; head of the department of the CPSU Central Committee Nikolay Pegov; Ministers of the USSR Boris Bugayev, Timofeyev, Guzhenko and Nikolay Talyzin; Chairman of the Television and Radio Committee Sergey Lapin; General Director of TASS Sergey Losev, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow Soviet Vladimir Promyslov; Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and First Deputy Mininster of Defense of the USSR Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov; First Vice Chairman of the State Security Committee of the USSR Semen Tsvigun; deputy head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee Karen Brutents; Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Anatoliy Kovalev; Ambassador of the USSR to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Reliks Redotov; Chief of Protocol of the Foreign Ministry of the USSR Dmitriy Nikoforov, and other officials.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad was also seen off by 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the USSR, Yemen students enrolled in institutes in the capital, and representatives of the working people of Moscow.

A guard of honor, made up of the three services of the Armed Forces of the USSR--ground, air and naval forces--was drawn up. Leonid Brezhnev and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad inspected the ranks of the Soviet servicemen. The national anthems of the two countries were played, and the ceremony ended with a march-past of the guard of honor.

VISIT TO USSR BY N. YEMEN DELEGATION REPORTED

LD021554 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] A delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic visited the Soviet Union May 27-June 2 at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Culture. The delegation was led by Minister of Culture and Information Arashi. The delegation was received by Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, and also had talks with Chairman of USSR Gosteleradio Lyapin, General Director of TASS Losev, and USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Zemskov. Members of the delegation visited Leningrad as well as Moscow. On 2 June, a plan of cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and the Yemen Arab Republic for 1980-81 was signed. The document provides for further widening of contacts in the spheres of culture, art and education, and the development of contacts through the creative unions and public organizations of both countries.

Television, Radio Protocol

LD030704 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] A protocol was signed today in Moscow on exchanges in the sphere of television and broadcasting for the years 1980-81 between the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting of the Soviet Union and the YAR Broadcasting and Television General Establishment.

The protocol provides for the exchange of broadcasting and television material concerning the most important events in the life of the Soviet Union and the YAR, special programs on folklore and musical recordings.

The protocol was signed by the First Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting of the Soviet Union Enver Mamedov, YAR Information and Culture Minister Yahya al-'Arashi and the chairman of the YAR Broadcasting and Television General Establishment.

Signing Ceremony

LD030706 [Editorial Report] Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World at 1700 GMT on 2 June reports on the signing that day in Moscow of documents by the USSR and the YAR concerning exchanges in the sphere of television and radio broadcasting for 1980-81. The signing ceremony took place at the Soviet Ministry of Culture. Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Zemskov and YAR Minister of Culture Yahya al-'Arashi signed one agreement and two protocols.

Zemskov delivered a speech in which he referred to cooperation between the two countries for over 50 years.

Then Al-'Arashi delivered a speech in which he said:

"An agreement on technical and cultural cooperation, a protocol for cooperation in radio and television in the two countries and a protocol for cooperation between SANA news agency and NPN were signed.

"Among the results of the visit was an exchange of views on a number of Arab issues, at the fore of which was the Palestine issue, as well as world issues. Our views were identical.

"We also have acquainted ourselves with the successes of the Soviet people in various aspects of life. We have admired everything we saw during the visit. It also offered us an opportunity to tell our friends in the Soviet Union what developments had taken place in various spheres. In general, the visit was a big opportunity for the officials of our two countries to develop cooperation, which is more than 52 years old. As you know, the YAR has special respect for the Soviet Union. It appreciates the role of the Soviet Union in consolidating the YAR against reactionary rule in the YAR [as heard] and enabling the Yemenis to strike at British colonialism in the south of the country.

"On my behalf and on the behalf of all members of the delegation, we express gratitude for the hospitality accorded us and the feelings shown to us. We are going to convey them sincerely to our country."

SAUDI CROWN PRINCE'S STAND ON MIDEAST SETTLEMENT

LD031015 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report from S. Zykov roundup "The Day Worldwide": "For a Just Resolution"]

[Text] Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia, who is in Morocco on a visit, has stated that his country does not intend to put forward any separate initiatives on a Near East settlement. Our position with respect to the Arab-Israeli conflict, he stressed, remains clear and unchanged, and is well known--a just and all-embracing resolution of the Near East problem can be achieved by peaceful means only within the framework of joint efforts by Arab countries on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem.

EGYPTIAN DIPLOMATIC CUTBACK SIGN OF EGYPT'S ISOLATION

LD030817 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 May 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from "The World Today" feature compiled by I. Kovalev: "No Further Need"]

[Text] At the first enlarged session of the new Egyptian cabinet President as-Sadat made an innovatory proposal: reducing the number of Egyptian embassies abroad so that each ambassador represents Egypt in not one but several countries.

Indeed, a perfectly sensible idea. What is there for the embassies to do in dozens of countries if Egyptian foreign policy is increasingly following Washington's lead?

Indeed, of itself the president's proposal is not original. There are many precedents for such measures in the history of international relations. The reduction of the number of its overseas missions by any country has, as a rule, been assessed uniformly as a sign of the decline of that state's prestige and its growing isolation in the international arena.

That is precisely what is happening in Egypt, which has forfeited its former positions in the Arab and Islamic world as a result of the shameful Camp David deal.

So As-Sadat's scheme is one further confirmation of the rule and we can merely assess its topicality at its worth.

PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT CALLS FOR GENERAL STRIKE

LD030913 Moscow TASS in English 0723 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Beirut, June 3, TASS--The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Palestinian Liberation Front called upon the Arab Palestinian people on the occupied territories to stage a general strike in protest against the crimes by the Israeli occupation authorities whose victims were distinguished Palestinian political leaders. The Political Bureau also called upon the Palestinians living in various Arab states to hold demonstrations of solidarity with the fighters for freedom and independence of Palestine. A statement circulated here pointed out that the Arab countries must proclaim an economic and political boycott of the United States because Tel Aviv without its assistance and support could not commit violence and arbitrariness with impunity on the seized Arab land.

SUSLOV, PONOMAREV, ISRAEL CP AIDES CONFER ON MIDEAST

LD271043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 80 p 2

[Excerpt] TASS--On 19 May a meeting was held at the CPSU Central Committee between M.A. Suslov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and a delegation from the Communist Party of Israel [CPI] consisting of M. Vilner, general secretary of the CPI Central Committee; E. Touma, member of the Politburo of the CPI Central Committee; Z. Karkabi, secretary of the CPI Central Committee, and W. Erlich, chairman of the CPI Central Control Commission.

Those taking part in the meeting, which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere, exchanged information on their parties' activity. There was also a discussion of some topical international problems, during which unity of opinions was registered.

The CPSU delegation described work to implement the decisions of the 25th party congress in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy and the new labor achievements with which Soviet people marked the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and the 35th anniversary of the victory over Hitler's fascism.

The CPI delegation stressed the outstanding significance of the Soviet people's historic successes in communist building under the CPSU's leadership for the cause of peace and national and social liberation on earth. It assessed highly the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy.

The delegation members described the CPI's activity aimed at mobilizing the masses against the antidemocratic, chauvinist policy of Israel's Zionist ruling circles and their offensive on the working people's socioeconomic rights and for equal rights for the country's Arab population. They provided information relating to the CPI's consistent struggle to rally all the country's peace-loving democratic forces in a broad front of peace against the Israeli Government's expansionist course and against its close alignment with the aggressive circles of imperialism and its accomplices in the Arab world within the military-political alliance cobbled together by the United States and aimed at suppressing the liberation aspirations of the peoples of the Near and Middle East.

The CPSU representatives stated the Soviet communists' solidarity with the Israeli communists, who express the true interests of the country's working people--Jews and Arabs--and with all Israel's peace-loving forces.

BARATOV CRITICIZES PARIS PAPER ON SOVIET-IRAN CONTRACT

LD291728 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 29 May 80

["A New Discovery: A Grain Combine Harvester as a Means of 'Penetration'"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 29, TASS-TASS commentator Nikolay Baratov writes:

One Paris newspaper today printed a report on a "large contract" that has recently been concluded between Soviet foreign trade organizations and representatives of business circles from the Iranian Province of Eastern Azarbayjan. It would seem that this is ordinary commercial information, but it is headlined for some reason "claims for Azarbayjan". As is asserted by the newspaper this trade deal was concluded "behind the back of leaders of Tehran", in which the newspaper discerns "the proof" that the Soviet Union "looks for means of penetration into Iran, using religious and regional contradictions." But that's enough of insinuations, let's turn to facts. Really, 110 Soviet-made grain combine harvesters 'Niva' were sold to Iran this month. 90 of them were purchased by the Ministry of Agriculture of Iran and 20--a private firm from Tabriz--the administrative centre of Eastern Azarbayjan. In accordance with Iranian legislation, to conclude such a contract the firm received relevant licenses at the ministries of trade and agriculture of Iran. That's all. As to fabrications about deals "behind the back of the leaders of Tehran", let they be on the conscience of their authors. We shall note in conclusion that the attempts to present grain combine harvesters as "means of penetration" can evoke only a smile.

COMMENTARY STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF IRAN'S PORT ENZELI

LD021512 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1021 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 2, TASS--One of Iran's largest northern ports, Enzeli, is situated on the shores of the Caspian Sea. Here one can regularly see trade vessels sailing under the Soviet flag, delivering cargo from the USSR and many European countries. Here also are self-propelled barges of the "river-sea" type, coming via the Volga-Baltic system from Kaliningrad, Leningrad and other Soviet cities, and ships carrying timber, metal, cement and food products from Baku, Krasnovodsk, the Black Sea and the Azov Sea. A Soviet-Iranian conference on shipping and ports, which is held alternately in the USSR and Iran, ended in Tehran recently. Enzeli Port official (Fereydun Ansari) talks about its results and prospects for the port's development:

"The Iranian people are decisively resolved and prepared to reject any economic and military threats from the imperialist countries. In this they are assisted by expanding cooperation with those states which do not bow to the diktat of the United States--primarily the socialist states led by the Soviet Union. After the threat of an economic boycott of Iran by West European countries and Japan, the role of the Port of Enzeli grew even more and the Iranian authorities turned to the USSR with a plea to extend trade through the Caspian.

"On this level, the conference which has just ended was a success. We are preparing to receive more ships sailing under the Soviet flag at our quays. In connection with this it is planned to raise the port's handling capacity by more than 25 percent. Loaders, crane-operators and pilots at the port, understanding their increased responsibility and Enzeli's role in overcoming the economic blockades, have almost doubled their labor productivity and reduced the time taken to unload ships. All this fills us with confidence that the imperialists' schemes to bring Iran to its knees are doomed to failure."

POLYAKOU NOTES INCREASE IN SOUTH AFRICAN ARMS

ID011518 Moscow TASS in English 1348 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Lusaka, June 1, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Polyakov reports: South African military strategists are preparing new military maps. These maps pinpoint in red Brazzaville, Kinshasa, Yaounde, Luanda, Salisbury. These points can be reached by missiles bought by racists from the United States. The missiles have a range surpassing 3.5 thousand kilometres and are capable of carrying nuclear warheads.

The South African press reports that the Republic of South Africa has entered the era of equipping the armed forces with missiles. Speaking in Parliament, Prime Minister Botha who is also minister of defence and national security announced the creation by the Armcor corporation of the 127-MM missile system.

The naval forces are intensively testing the catamaran Shirley-T which is capable of carrying helicopters and missiles on board.

Field artillery is also being modernized. The newspaper STAR writes that the Republic of South Africa now has the G-5 155-MM gun. More than 300 thousand shells from such guns were bought from the U.S. "space research corporation." Planes of the "South African Airways" deliver to the Republic of South Africa by flights from New York the most up-to-date radar homing units.

Being armed to the teeth with the assistance of the United States and other Western allies, getting from them contemporary equipment and know-how, the state of apartheid has created a vast military-industrial complex. The racists now intend to start exporting armaments. Prime Minister Botha said that the new 127-MM missile system will be sold to a number of countries whose list has been endorsed. It is easy to guess that it will be sold to reactionary regimes, allies of the Republic of South Africa, above all to fascist dictatorships of Latin American countries.

FEDOROV VIEWS WESTERN MOVES AGAINST ZIMBABWE

ID022020 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Last week the Zimbabwe Government decided on minimum wages for people in the lowest wage bracket. The South African racist regime is interfering in Zimbabwe's internal affairs. Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has said as much in a BBC interview. He said saboteurs are being trained in South Africa to conduct subversive activities in Zimbabwe. Our commentary has been prepared by Aleksandr Fedorov:

There is a close relationship between these two reports. They reflect the present state of affairs in Zimbabwe and the attitude to the changes by South Africa and by Britain and the United States, who are supporting the racist regime in Pretoria.

The consistency of action on election pledges and the realism of government plans has come as much of a surprise to well-wishers in the West as did the deadline of the African majority coming to office to Ian Smith. He had expected changes in a hundred years; and the West had hoped the Mugabe cabinet would start minor reforms in at least 3 years. It was not simply guesswork. Britain and the United States had set barriers to hold back change. Their governments no longer recalled their too-much-to-be-true promises, and have allocated token sums as relief aid. Companies are not increasing the wages of African workers. On the contrary, they are threatening to curtail production if the cabinet does not calm down [words indistinct].

Last month, Prime Minister Mugabe said at a news conference that the forces hostile to the independent countries of Africa are supported by South Africa. The counter-revolutionaries, he said, include some units of the Zimbabwe Armed Forces. This was seen as a direct reference to the units of the disbanded Selous scouts, now stationed in South Africa. Word seeped out later that South Africa was training saboteurs for subversive activities in Zimbabwe. What led the West to step up preparations for an attack so soon after Zimbabwe was proclaimed independent on 18 April was the fact that the hopes (?to confound the) situation in the country have failed to (?come).

Britain and the United States sized up the changes in the former colony with a yardstick that has been made law in the capitalist countries, what matters is taking office. Promise what you want and as much as you need--only to forget it later.

ZIMBABWE PATRIOTIC FRONT OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED

LD302230 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] A leader of the Zimbabwe national liberation movement, Enos Malandu, who is also the political director of the Patriotic Front, has visited Moscow. Radio Moscow correspondent [name indistinct] met with Mr Malandu and asked him what kind of foreign policies the people and freedom fighters of Zimbabwe would like their government to pursue. Mr Malandu has this to say:

Well, as I know [words indistinct] Zimbabwe, they want to (?with) the Soviet Union.

We won independence, we are free to choose the way of development and (?friends), and of course our people, freedom fighters and for that matter all of us would like the friendship with the Soviet people that originated in the hard years of struggle for freedom to grow stronger. Our friends will remain our friends, (?with) the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, with the independent countries in Africa and (?is) also the working people in capitalist countries, the people who helped and supported us through their organizations. [Words indistinct] still fighting for freedom together with us are also our friends, that is the people of Namibia, South Africa and other countries struggling against imperialist aggression.

The people of Zimbabwe are full of determination to take part in the international movement for peace and socialist progress against imperialist groups and reactionaries. The people have to live in peace, they have to live good.

I'd like to underscore the role played by our true friend, the Soviet Union. For many years already our two nations have been united by relations of friendship, cooperation and militant anti-imperialist solidarity. From the very beginning we relied on the Soviet Union's assistance in our liberation struggle, that assistance was comprehensive, moral, political and material. Everything we needed for our struggle came from our friend the Soviet Union. Why did the Soviet Union help us? We veterans of the liberation struggle have never asked that question because we know well enough on what (?humane) foundations Soviet home and foreign policies (?rest). The Soviet Union is a state of working people, and the working people have one remarkable quality, namely, proletarian solidarity. The principle of proletarian solidarity is the main one of the Soviet foreign policy.

If there is struggle underway somewhere for freedom, independence and against oppression and exploitation the Soviet Union always comes to help. Many countries in Africa and other continents have won independence thanks to Soviet assistance.

BEREZOVSKIY ADDRESSES UN COUNCIL ON NAMIBIA

LD011034 Moscow TASS in English 0946 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Algiers, June 1, TASS--The congratulations of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev to African states and peoples on the occasion of the Africa Liberation Day was read out here at the extraordinary session of the United Nations Council on Namibia. The participants in the session received the congratulations with great attention.

The Soviet Union declared and declares for political solution of the problem of southern Africa, said the Soviet Union's representative in the United Nations Council on Namibia V.N. Brezovskiy. But such a settlement can be valid only if it is in keeping with genuine independence of the Namibian people. The demands made by Pretoria are aimed at a racist settlement of the problem and at perpetuating neocolonialist orders in Namibia.

The Soviet Union's representative declared for immediate ensurance of the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence on the basis of the preservation of unity and territorial integrity of that country, for undelayed and complete withdrawal of the South African troops and administration from Namibia, for the transfer of power to South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) which has sufficient experience and the necessary cadres, which enjoys the trust of the people and is capable of assuming the leadership of the country.

Representative of the People's Republic of Angola Elisio de Figuereido condemned the fact that the Republic of South Africa does not comply with the United Nations resolutions on the granting of independence to Namibia. The speaker said that the Pretoria racist regime is trying to gain time so as to perpetuate its illegal presence in Namibia. It uses Namibia's territory as a bridgehead for acts of aggression and terror against neighbouring states, including Angola. He said the recent attack of the Republic of South Africa on Angolan districts lying close to the border with Namibia is another confirmation of the aggressive essence of the racist regime.

The voice of fighting Namibia sounded at the session. SWAPO Permanent Observer at the United Nations Theo-ben Gurirab, addressing the important international forum, stressed that the Namibian problem is the problem of decolonization. He said the Namibian people is waging the struggle for independence fully in accordance with the aims and principles of the United Nations Charter.

Theo-ben Guriras stressed that the South African racists and their imperialist patrons are waging a cruel war on the Namibian people and intensify their military operations hoping to preserve their rule, to destroy SWAPO and to impose a puppet regime on the country. He called for an embargo on weapons delivery to the racists and for imposing economic sanctions on the Republic of South Africa.

CONFERENCE OF PARTY CHIEFS HELD; CHERNENKO SPEAKS

LD021547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A conference of section chiefs of union republic communist party central committees, kray, oblast and okrug party committees, of a number of gorkoms and raykoms, of leading workers in a number of ministries and departments and secretaries of primary party organizations was held at the CPSU Central Committee on 26 May.

A report was delivered at the conference by K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In the period since the 25th CPSU Congress, he stressed, the party has strengthened still further, its guiding and directing role has grown, and its fighting efficiency has increased at all levels, as has communists' activeness. The CPSU has been enriched by the experience of the scientific leadership of society and a favorable moral-political and business-like atmosphere has been created in the party. The Central Committee, its Politburo and CPSU Central Committee General Secretary L.I. Brezhnev have played an enormous part in this.

The ideas and instructions of the 25th party congress, the decisions of subsequent Central Committee plenums, and the reports and speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev have enriched the lives of party committees and contributed a great deal that is new to the party apparatus's style, forms and methods of work. Now more than ever before one can feel a spirit of creativity, strict exactingness, a high degree of organization and efficiency in party work.

Lenin's demand that close attention be paid to the selection, placing and education of cadres, K.U. Chernenko pointed out, has always been and remains in the forefront of all the party's work. The consistent consolidation of a Leninist workstyle is a firm foundation for improving party organizations' work to implement the tasks of communist building. The party's policy of comprehensively solving current problems of economic management requires a correct combination of party work and economic leadership and an improvement in the work of soviet and economic organs.

Examining various aspects of the party apparatus's work K.U. Chernenko dwelt in detail on questions relating to work with documents, increasing the authority of party decisions, and strictly observing the unity of word and deed. Life confirms Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's thesis that improving work with documents has a considerable influence on strengthening party and state discipline, increasing cadres' sense of responsibility and eradicating needless speechifying and red tape.

In recent years, K.U. Chernenko pointed out, the monitoring and verification process has become an effective way of implementing party policy and improving party leadership and an integral part of everyday organizational work at every level of the party apparatus. In addition to which, the tasks put forward in the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum decisions put on the agenda questions concerning the further development and improvement of control in every sphere of public and production work. Given the increased scale of economic and cultural building, monitoring the implementation of party and government directives and the fulfillment of plan targets must be increased and made more rigorous.

Speeches were delivered at the conference by union republic CP Central Committee section chiefs: P.K. Musiyenko (Ukraine), V.Ya. Kryukov (Belorussia), Kh.Sh. Abdrashitov (Kazakhstan), O.Sh. Kadzhaya (Georgia), V.A. Ptitsyn (Kirgizia) and L.A. Bartoshevichyus (Lithuania); by M.I. Kigin, section chief of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Central Committee; A.N. Sushkov, section chief of the Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom Central Committees; T.T. Shandrovskiy, section chief of the Moldavian CP Kishinev Gorkom Central Committee; and A.F. Dubova, section chief of the Guskhrustalnyy Party Raykom (Vladimirskaya Oblast); and by I.L. Rymkevich and G.P. Rudenko, party committee secretaries of the Volga automobile plant named for the 50th anniversary of the USSR and of USSR Gosplan, respectively.

The conference was preceded by a seminar of section chiefs which examined topical problems of Marxist-Leninist theory and the practice of communist building and the party's domestic and foreign policy and organizational and ideological work in the light of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

Taking part in the conference and the seminar were: A.P. Korilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; M.S. Gorbachev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Centrral Committee; M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; G.F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; CPSU Obkom first secretaries: V.N. Ignatov (Voronezhskiy), V.I. Konotop (Moskovskiy) and I.A. Bondarenko (Rostovskiy); B.P. Yakovlev, CPSU Central Committee department chief; CPSU Central Committee first deputy department chiefs; K.M. Bogolyubov, V.V. Zagladin, N.A. Petrovichev, and V.M. Falin; A.M. Shkolnikov, chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee; Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, USSR first deputy minister of defense and chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff; I.S. Gustov, first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; V.A. Medvedev, rector of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences; A.I. Lukyanov, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Secretariat; executives of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers; and professors and lecturers at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences.

CPSU POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND LOCAL ACTIVITIES

LD020801 [Editorial report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 25 May 1980 frontpages a 500-word GRUZINFORM report under the headline "Our Galaktion" on the 24 May unveiling ceremony of a monument to the poet Galaktion Tabidze in Tbilisi. E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, was reportedly present at the meeting.

The same paper published on pages 1 and 4 a 700-word D. Ivanishvili report under the headline "Colorful Flower Parade" on the traditional spring flower festival in Tbilisi on 24 May. "Taking part in the flower festival were E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee," and others.

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 20 May 1980 carries on pages 1 and 3 a 1,300-word LENTASS report entitled "Leningrad Pioneers on the March" on the Pioneer festival held on 19 May at the V.I. Lenin sports-concert complex in Leningrad. The report states that "G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom," attended the festival.

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 1980 frontpages a 500-word KAZTAG report entitled "Visit to the 'Science-80' International Exhibition," on the opening of the Science-80 exhibition in Alma-Ata on 22 May. The report states that "Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee" attended a preview that day.

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 21 May 1980 frontpages a 2,000-word UZTAG report entitled "For Peace, Social Progress and the Freedom of Peoples!" on the ceremonial opening of the sixth international film festival of Asian, African and Latin American countries on 20 May in the Tashkent Palace of Arts. The report says that "Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee" read out a greetings message sent by L.I. Brezhnev to the participants and guests at the international film festival.

MATROSOV: INTERNATIONAL SCENE NECESSITATES IMPROVED VIGILANCE

LD301525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 80 p 3

[Unattributed PRAVDA correspondent interview with Army General V.A. Matrosov, chief of the USSR KGB Border Troops: "Sentries of the Soviet Borders"--date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpts] On the eve of the Border Guards' Day Army General V.A. Matrosov, chief of the USSR KGB Border Troops, answered a PRAVDA correspondent's questions.

[Question] What tasks do Border Troops have to resolve today?

[Answer] Like all USSR Armed Forces servicemen, border guards see their main tasks as being to successfully fulfill the instructions of the beloved communist party and L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, regarding the questions of strengthening the Soviet motherland's defense and state security and reliably protecting and defending its borders. It is to this that their service is subordinated; it is in the interests of resolving these tasks that they improve their combat and political training and increase their vigilance in every possible way.

The present complex international situation obliges us to do this. As is well known, it has deteriorated still further lately through the fault of militant circles of imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism. The present U.S. leadership is pursuing the line of undermining detente and exacerbating the international situation and is trying to create hotbeds of tension near the Soviet Union's borders.

The intelligence services of a number of imperialist countries and the anti-Soviet emigre organizations they have created are now gambling especially on ideological subversion and espionage. They try to send their emissaries into our country and exploit every opportunity, legal and illegal, to smuggle ideological contraband across the border.

The border guards provide a reliable barrier to attempts to infiltrate terrorists into our country and to import means of terror and sabotage. They vigilantly perform their duties, display great skill and the ability to suppress hostile action on the border and follow the example of the Border Guards Yu. Babanskiy, V. Bubenin, I. Strelnikov and D. Leonov, who were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union during peacetime.

Everywhere the state border runs--mountains, forests, deserts, rivers or sea--there is a reliable barrier.

[Question] We often say "the border is protected by the whole people."

[Answer] And that is right. We are constantly aware of the people's attention and concern. In recent years CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions have been adopted whose implementation has raised our Border Troops to a new and higher level of development. We have everything necessary to successfully resolve the task of protecting the state border: vehicles of various classes and for various purposes, fast ships and launches, aircraft and helicopters, optical and electronic instruments....

Border guards' material and living conditions have also improved considerably. Border details' equipment has been improved and is more in line with climatic conditions and service demands. Personnel's spiritual requirements are satisfied more completely. Even our most remote posts today do not feel isolated from cultural centers.

UKRAINIAN CC PLENUM MAKES NEW APPOINTMENTS

Mozgovoy Named Central Committee Secretary

AU021100 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 29 May 80 p 1

["Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree Relieving Comrade I.A. Mozgovoy of the Duties of Ukrainian Council of Ministers First Deputy Chairman"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves to relieve Comrade Ivan Alekseyevich Mozgovoy of the duties of Ukrainian Council of Ministers first deputy chairman in connection with his election as Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Secretary.

[Signed] A. Vatchenko, chairman, and Ya. Kolotukha, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium

Kiev City, 28 May 1980

Ivan Alekseyevich Mozgovoy, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, born in 1928, is a Ukrainian and has been a CPSU member since 1951. He has higher education--he graduated from the agricultural institute in Kherson.

He was employed as a sovkhoz agronomist. In 1953 he was elected as second secretary of Khersonskaya Oblast Komsomol Committee and in 1955-62 he was Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee secretary. As of 1962 he was Zakarpatskiy Obkom second secretary. In 1966 he was elected as Rovenskiy Obkom first secretary and in 1972 as Khersonskiy Obkom first secretary. Since March 1980 he was Ukrainian Council of Ministers first deputy chairman.

I.A. Mozgovoy is CPSU Central Auditing Commission member, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet of the seventh, eighth and ninth convocations.

He has been awarded two Lenin orders, the Order of the October Revolution, the Labor Red Banner and the Badge of Honor and medals.

Kolomiyets Named Deputy Council Chairman

AU021048 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 29 May 80 p 1

["Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree Appointing Comrade Yu. A. Kolomiyets Ukrainian Council of Ministers First Deputy Chairman"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves to appoint Comrade Yuriy Afanasyevich Kolomiyets as Ukrainian Council of Ministers first deputy chairman.

[Signed] A. Vatchenko, chairman, and Ya. Kolotukha, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium

Kiev City, 28 May 1980

Born in 1925, a Ukrainian, CPSU Member since 1953, Yu. A. Kolomiyets has higher education --he graduated from the agricultural institute in Uman.

During 1944-48 he was in the Soviet Army and participated in the great fatherland war. He was employed as a kolkhoz agronomist, chief agronomist at a machine and tractor station, chief of a rayon agricultural inspection, a raykom second and first secretary, a rayispolkom chairman, chief of a rayon kolkhoz-sovkhoz production administration and department chief and secretary in Cherkasskiy Obkom. As of 1970 he was Ukrainian deputy minister and then for almost 5 years first deputy minister of agriculture. From 1977 to 1979 he was Ukrainian minister of sovkhozes, and from March 1979--Ukrainian Gosplan first deputy chairman.

Yu. A. Kolomiyets is Ukrainian Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet.

He was been awarded the Lenin and the October revolution orders, three Labor Red Banner orders, medals and an honorary certificate of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

KAZAKH TU COUNCIL MEETS; APPOINTMENTS MADE

AU301610 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 30 May 80

[Summary] "The 10th plenum of the Kazakh Trade Unions Council was held in Alma-Ata on 30 May. Fomin, secretary of the Kazakh Trade Unions Council, delivered a report on intensification of the work of permanent production conferences in the republic's enterprises and organizations to find and utilize reserves to increase labor productivity.

"The plenum examined an organization issue. Comrade Mukashev has been relieved of the duties of Kazakh Trade Unions Council chairman and Presidium member in connection with his transfer to another job. Comrade Ashimbayev was elected Kazakh Trade Unions Council chairman and Presidium member.

"Participating in the plenum proceedings were Comrade Miroshkin, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee second secretary, and Comrade Dzhiyenbayev, Kazakh Council of Ministers deputy chairman."

REGIONAL RAYKOMS RELIEVE FIRST SECRETARIES OF DUTIES

Vekil-Bazarskiy Raykom

LD291641 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 17 May 80 p 1

[TURKMENINFORM report under the general headline "Party Raykom Plenums"]

[Text] Vekil-Bazar, 16 May--Progress in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" was discussed at a party raykom plenum held here.

A report was delivered by A. Sh. Orazmamedov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan CP Raykom. An appropriate resolution was adopted on the question examined.

The plenum examined organizational questions. The plenum relieved S. Rakhmannazarov of his duties as secretary of the party raykom and expelled him from the bureau. D. Seytilyev was selected raykom secretary and bureau member. M.M. Molayeva, secretary of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee, took part in the plenum work.

Turkmen-Kalinskiy Raykom

LD291643 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 17 May 80 p 1

[TURKMENINFORM report under the general headline "Party Raykom Plenums"]

[Text] Turkmen-Kala, 16 May--A party raykom plenum held here examined organizational questions. The plenum relieved S. Atabayev of his duties as first secretary of the party raykom and expelled him from the bureau.

B. Karryyev was elected first secretary and member of the bureau of the party raykom.

Taking part in the plenum's work were A. Akgayev, first secretary of Maryyskiy Obkom, and V.A. Kharkov, chief of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Party Organization Work Department.

BABAYEV DISCUSSES LAW, ORDER ISSUES AT OBKOM PLENUM

LD281457 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 30 Apr 80 p 2

[TADZHIKTA report: "Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] Khorog--A Gorno-Badakhshanskiy Obkom plenum has been held here to discuss the question of the oblast party organization's tasks in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Improving Work To Safeguard Law and Order and Intensifying the Struggle Against Violations of the Law" and the points and conclusions on this question contained in the speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the voters of Moscow City's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug.

The report was delivered at the plenum by Obkom First Secretary A.I. Babayev. It was pointed out that certain work has been done in the oblast to safeguard law and order and that more attention is being paid to the legal education of youth and the prevention of crime.

The plenum also heard a report by the Khorog Gorkom on work to further develop industry and the construction industry's base in light of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

BRIEFS

NAKHODKA CRIME SEMINAR--A zonal seminar-conference on the question of intensifying the struggle against infringements of the law has been held in Nakhodka with the participation of heads of departments and administrations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and State Auto Inspectorate and nondepartmental guards workers of cities of Siberia and the Far East. An exchange of experience took place and the work of the Nakhodka Militia Department was discussed. Yelisov, USSR Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, and Karabanov, Primorskiy Krayispolkom chairman, took part in the seminar. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 22 May 80 OW]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

CPSU TO REVIEW LEADERSHIP OF PETROLEUM REFINING MINISTRY

LD311357 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question of the state of control and verification of work done in the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry. The decision adopted notes that the ministry carried out a considerable amount of work to develop production on the basis of modern scientific and technical achievements. With the active assistance of local party, administrative and public organizations, large new capacities have been commissioned in the past few years and enterprises are being reconstructed. More than one-third of all output is produced with the state quality badge.

While giving a due assessment to what has been done to develop the industry, at the same time the CPSU Central Committee considers that the level of ministry leadership over its associations, enterprises and organizations does not fully meet the requirements of the 25th party congress. In its decision, the CPSU Central Committee has outlined measures to eliminate these shortcomings. The text of the decision will be published in the press.

PRAVDA HITS RESISTANCE TO NEW ECONOMIC METHODS

LD301335 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 1980 carries on page 2, under the headline "Just What Will Come of the Experiment," a 1,750-word V. Parfenov article on issues raised by a 10-year economic experiment in the Moscow City Main Administration for Motor Transport. After expounding the pernicious effects of using the gross indicator of freight turnover, expressed in ton-kilometers, in assessing transport's work, Parfenov provides a detailed account of the experiment aimed at "creating stronger links between transport enterprises' goals and economic interests and the specific tasks of the organizations using transport's services." He emphasizes the "great effect" of the new methods and notes that "since 1974 they have begun to be introduced in the motor transport ministries of Belorussia, Latvia and Georgia." However, he complains, "in disseminating the capital's experience in these republics the USSR Gosplan interdepartmental commission has left freight turnover in ton-kilometers as the main indicator." Parfenov complains of similar conservatism on the part of "certain workers in the sector," especially so far as the railroads are concerned. Just how do these "advocates of working in the old way" propose to "implement the well-known CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on improving the economic management mechanism?" Parfenov asks.

EXCESSIVE HOARDING OF MATERIALS CRITICIZED

LD281003 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 1980 publishes on page 2 a 2,000-word article by G. Grachev-Diveyev, chief of the USSR Gossnab Leningrad Main Territorial Administration State Inspectorate, and Ye. Tolmachev, chief of the Department of Organization of Material and Technical Supply, datelined Leningrad, under the rubric "Improving the Economic Mechanism" and headlined "Hoards in the Warehouses." The article criticises the habit of building up excessively large stockpiles of metal by ordering more than is needed. To improve the situation, it is necessary "in our view, to give wider rights to the territorial organs of the USSR Gossnab," the authors state. They note the need to "restrict the 'appetite' of certain economic leaders" and ensure the "more accurate, complete satisfaction of consumers' needs," and state that although stockpiles are necessary, "hoards at warehouses must be kept within reasonable limits."

WEEKLY LAUDS DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM IN ECONOMY

LD020815 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 21, Signed to Press 19 May 1980 carries on page 15 a 2,400-word article by Doctor of Economic Sciences Prof G. Khromushin entitled "From Anticommunist Positions" and published under the rubric "Criticism of Bourgeois Theories."

In the article Khromushin rejects bourgeois economists' claims that socialist plants make the economic mechanism "extremely rigid." "The trend toward centralized management of national economic processes," Khromushin writes, "is created by objective material and economic factors." He goes on to say that centralism is an "indispensable condition" of the further development of socialist management and a "particular advantage" of the planned economy system.

The article accuses bourgeois economists who attack the Soviet centralized planning system of attempting to "discredit real socialism as a whole, its political, ideological, social and economic structure." Khromushin calls these attempts "anticommunist." "Anticommunism" hopes that with the destruction of centralized planning "the ideological and political basis, " the article says.

Khromushin proceeds to stress the importance of another aspect of the "economic content of planning": "democratism," adducing "evidence" of the development of the principle of democratic centralism under modern conditions. Khromushin refers to U.S. economists' claims of an "imbalance" in the Soviet economy's problems. "These problems are widely and openly discussed in Soviet economic literature," the article says. "A consistent course is being implemented toward overcoming the shortcomings that are unearthed and improving the entire economic mechanism," it continues.

The article concludes by comparing Soviet and U.S. economic indicators showing the "advantages" of the socialist system and indicating that the United States is "sliding into another economic crisis."

REVIEW OF SELECTED WORKS OF FORMER GOSPLAN CHIEF VOZNESENSKIY

LD301615 Moscow EKONIMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 21 Signed to Press 19 May 80 p 15

[Review by A. Gormakova, consultant at Moscow CPSU Obkom and Gorkom House of Political Education: "Book on Soviet Economic History and Theory"]

[Text] A wide range of readers, including propagandists in the system of economic education, welcomed with interest the recently published selection of N.A. Voznesenskiy's works [Note] (N.A. Voznesenskiy. Selected Works (1931-1947). Moscow, Politizdat, 1979, 606 pp).

The materials contained in the book can be used when following the course "the CPSU's economic policy" and, in particular, when studying such questions as the essence of economic policy, its material basis, the interaction of politics and economics, the relationship between the socialist plan and state economic policy, and the party's role in the latter's formulation and implementation. The book enables one to trace the party's economic policy at the various stages of our society's development: war communism, the new economic policy, the building of socialism, the war economy and the postwar restoration of the national economy.

Propagandists and students can be recommended to read specific articles included in the book relating to topics covered in the course. When examining the topic "Marxism-Leninism on economics, politics and their interaction" propagandists are advised to consult the article entitled "The Dictatorship of the Proletariat and the Economic's of Socialism." It contains a well-argued and clear treatment of the thesis on the primacy of politics over economics.

When studying the topic "the essence of economic policy and its role in the socialist society" it is advisable also to use the work "On the Question of the Economics of Socialism." It explains, in particular, what constitures the material conditionality and objective signifidance of economic policy. The book contains interesting material on the topic "improving the system and methods of economic management."

The work "Financial Autonomy and Planning at the Modern Stage" embraces the history of the emergence of financial autonomy and its role in the building of socialism, and the combining of financial autonomy with the national economic plan. This work and others ("The Struggle for the Plan in the Present Period," "On the Question of the Economics of Socialism" and the second "On the Socialist Plan") comprehensively describe the socialist plan's role in communist building.

The articles and reports by N.A. Voznesenskiy contain other theses which can be widely used by propagandists. The book repeatedly stresses the role of sceintific and technical progress in economic development and the need to boost labor productivity and involve working people not only in the fulfillment of plans but also in their compilation and the monitoring of their implementation.

The book has another aspect of interest to the reader. It contains a wealth of figures irrefutably demonstrating the supreme advantages of the planned socialist economy.

The book includes N.A. Voznezenskiy's very interesting work "The USSR's War Economy During the Patriotic War." It provides a profound analysis of the state of the Soviet economy and of its development and role in the victory over the enemy, and it contains a wealth of factual material.

N.A. Voznesenskiy's works can also be used by propagandists holding classes on other subjects and problems within the political and economic education system. We think the book will be of great help to propagandists in their work with students. Academician N.A. Voznesenskiy's works are distinguished by their wide range of scientific interests and consistent party-mindedness. For almost 15 years N.A. Voznesenskiy was at the forefront of national economic planning and for over 11 years, from 1938, he was chairman of the USSR Gosplan.

The book combines profound analysis with theoretical quest. The methodical approach and unity of theory and practice in solving national economic tasks mades the book topical even today.

MINISTER VIEWS CHEMICAL INDUSTRY DEFECTS, TASKS

LD301305 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 1980 front-pages, under the headline "Industry for All," a 600-word V. Shilov interview with V.S. Fedorov, USSR minister of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry, to mark Chemical Industry Worker's Day. After outlining the chemical industry's successes, Fedorov notes.

"At the same time there are serious shortcomings in the chemical sectors' work. A number of enterprises are failing to fulfill orders in terms of the range of output. Many new production facilities are not working at full capacity, and because of this the national economy is failing to receive millions of rubles of output. Consumers' complaints about the quality of motor oils, tires, chemical fibers and dyes are entirely justified. Capital construction's problems are extremely acute. Many good decisions have been passed on all these issues. However, they are sometimes not implemented efficiently and comprehensively enough. The primary task of the apparatus of ministries and production associations is to radically improve administration, step up monitoring of the implementation of planned measures and spend more time on directly organizational work."

TIKHONOV, DOLGIKH ATTEND CHEMICAL WORKERS' DAY MEETING

LD232214 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] A festive meeting devoted to the Day of the Chemical Industry Worker took place in Moscow today. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and heads of a number of ministries and departments, as well as scientists, winners of socialist competitions and representatives of the capital's public were in the presidium. Fedorov, USSR minister of oil processing and petrochemical industry, delivered a report. He described the great achievements with which the industry's workers are ushering in their day. Over the 4 years of the 5-year plan hundreds of works and complexes have been made operational. Chemical industry output plays an ever-growing role in the life of the Soviet people. Production of consumer goods by chemical industry enterprises has exceeded R3.5 billion, comprising more than 1,400 types of goods. Moreover, the range of chemical industry consumer goods is annually growing and becoming up to date.

PRAVDA ON PROBLEM OF UNFINISHED CONSTRUCTION WORK

LD301011 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 1980 carries on page 2, under the headline "Heavy Load," a 2,000-word report from Kursk by special correspondents V. Sevastyanov and N. Utkin on the problem of uncompleted construction projects in Kurskaya Oblast. After citing case histories illustrating the extent of the problem, the correspondents outline the deficiencies in planning at the root of the difficulties: the choice of sites for projects is often "unfortunate," necessitating large-scale provision of housing, schools and other ancillary services in remote areas; and planning organs rarely ask themselves whether the contracting organization has sufficient resources carry the project through. The correspondents ask why, when resources are limited, so many projects are started at once, "tying up such essential funds and materials." "We direct this question above all to the USSR Ministry of the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises," they write. Noting the difficulties a backlog of unfinished work will cause when the measures envisaged in the party and government resolutions on the economic mechanism are implemented, Sevastyanov and Utkin praise the Kurskiy Obkom for setting up a commission headed by First Secretary A.F. Gudkov to "weed out" projects from the lists submitted by departments.

'NATIONWIDE CONCERN' FOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS CITED

LD231013 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 May 1980 Morning Edition publishes on page 2 under the general headline "Nationwide Concern for West Siberian Construction Projects!" a 2,200-word article by special correspondents Ye. Borodin and L. Levitskiy entitled "Parner's Shoulder." It describes the delays in the construction of Tomsk petrochemical combine, which is designed to produce polypropylene, methanol, ethylene, polyethylene, carbamide resins, formalin, polyformaldehydes and plastic consumer goods. The delays are said to result from lack of coordination among the many ministries involved in building the combine. There are also reportedly shortcomings in the construction of housing and amenities for workers and in the provision of a power supply.

PRESS COVERAGE OF WEST SIBERIA'S DEVELOPMENT

LD030908 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] The press devotes much attention to eastern regions, and above all West Siberia. In accordance with the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the development of the West Siberian oil and gas complex has been allotted the role of the country's principal fuel supply base.

In particular, an article by PRAVDA correspondent Starushin is devoted to the problems of hydro-electricity in the region. West Siberia is called a nationwide construction project. Emissaries of all union republics work there. In SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA there is a piece of the contribution of Ukrainian representatives written by Yesipenko, deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers; and Lithuania's contribution is discussed by leading officials of that Soviet Baltic republic who talked to an IZVESTIYA correspondent.

For its part, TRUD states that the first stage of the program of the integrated development of deposits and productive forces in West Siberia has been successfully completed. The next stage is now needed. Today the boundless expanses of Tyumenskaya and Tomskaya oblasts have become a truly great contruction project of our time, surpassing in scope, in investment volume and in the complexity of technical and transport tasks all that existed in our country in previous years. And it is a matter of honor for every worker and specialist to make his worthy contribution to the transformation of this region. This is what a group of transport workers write in TRUD. They are railway workers from Moscow and Sverdlovsk, Omsk river workers and Tyumen and Novosibirsk pilots. Their letter to the editorial office says that everywhere that orders for West Siberia are filled there must be a high and pervading sense of responsibility for the meeting of Siberians' orders as expeditiously as possible. As is known, at the end of May TRUD published a letter in which enterprise collectives of the construction industry in Moscow and Leningrad, the Ukraine and the Urals, wrote about their readiness to fulfill ahead of schedule and to a high standard of quality orders for the construction of towns and work settlements for oil and gas workers in Tyumenskaya and Tomskaya oblasts, and called on transport workers to join in competition on the "workers' batton" principle. And now, as today's letter shows, the initiative has found support. Transport workers pledge to guarantee an efficient pace of freight shipment to Siberia.

GRISHIN ATTENDS MOSCOW MEETING ON CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION

LD232207 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] The conference of party and economic aktiv which took place at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom on 23 May examined issues connected with the search for and better utilization of reserves of production and raising the efficiency of Moscow's consumer goods producing enterprises. The production of consumer goods bearing the quality mark increased by almost 2 and 1/2 times in the capital during the 5-year plan.

At this time, certain enterprises do not fulfill their tasks and are slow in correcting their shortcomings. Individual ministries and departments and raykoms have slackened their control over the production of this output. Having examined ways in which the further growth of consumer goods output can be attained and how this output can be made to meet contemporary requirements, the conference's participants drew up concrete measures aimes at the unconditional fulfillment of the plans of the 5-year plan.

Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, took part in the proceeding of the conference.

DOLGIKH SPEAKS AT RED BANNER PRESENTATION IN DZERZHINSK

LD312140 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1510 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Dzerzhinsk (Gorkovskaya Oblast) Central Russia 31 May TASS--"Soviet people are looking to the future with confidence, and are looking back with pride on the path traversed since the 25th CPSU Congress. The main result of this period is the fact that the political line sketched out by the congress, and the program worked out by it for the economic and social development of the country, and raising the well-being of the workers is being consistently implemented." This was stressed by Vladimir Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He was speaking today at a solemn meeting in the chemical town of Dzerzhinsk devoted to presenting the city with the Order of the Labor Red Banner. It has earned this reward for the successes achieved by its workers in economic and cultural construction, in the development of the chemical industry of the country, and for its great contribution to ensuring the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Fatherland War.

Under the guidance of the party, Vladimir Dolgikh said. The Soviet Union has been persistently solving the tasks of further strengthening the economic might of the country, ensuring the dynamic, effective development of the fatherland's production, and increasing efforts in the struggle for the successful completion of the 10th 5-Year Plan period. The current 5-Year Plan period is another important step in the social and economic development of the country. About 1,000 large industrial enterprises have come into production, and more than 15,000 new models of vehicles equipment and apparatus have been designed.

Much is being done too for the further development of agriculture, and strengthening its material and technical base. In the years of the 5-year plan period this branch has received many tractors, motor vehicles, combines and other machinery, as well as mineral fertilizer. The agrarian policy of the party is providing ever more tangible results.

The successful development of the Soviet economy is making it possible to raise unwaveringly the well-being of the people, the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee went on, real income per capita has increased since the beginning of the 5-year plan period by nearly 14 percent, and rates [stavki] and payments [oklady] for 31 million workers and employees in nonproductive industries have been raised. Trade turnover has increased significantly and the supply of durable and consumer goods to families has been raised. The party and government shows special concern for improving the working people's housing conditions. Public health, education and culture have been further developed.

Dealing with questions of the international situation, Vladimir Dolgikh noted that the most vital question of our time--determining the future fate of mankind--is the preservation of peace on earth. In the name of that noble aim, the CPSU is consistently pursuing a Leninist course in foreign policy, directed towards easing international tension, stopping the arms race and strengthening peace and the security of peoples.

ALIYEV SPEAKS AT DISCUSSION IN AZERBAIJAN WITH MINISTER BAKIN

LD301027 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 15 May 80 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Comrade B.V. Bakin's Stay in Azerbaijan"]

[Text] Comrade B.V. Bakin, USSR minister of installation and special construction work, was in the republic on 12-13 May this year. He visited the construction site in Karadagskiy Rayon of the country's first plant designed for the production of fixed platforms [osnovaniye] for deep-sea oil extraction.

The construction of this plant, capable of producing 60,000 tons of metal structures per year is being conducted by the republic's Ministry of Industrial Construction, the Azerbaijan Main Administration for Installation and Special Construction Work, the Azerbaijan Transstroy Trust and others. It is planned to build for the collective of the future enterprise a special settlement with housing accommodation totaling 180,000 square meters plus social and cultural-consumer projects.

Comrade B.V. Bakin talked with leaders, workers and specialists, asked about the progress in building individual complexes at the plant, and voiced a number of suggestions for improving construction organization, the utilization of advanced work methods and progressive structures and materials.

The minister also visited other enterprises and met with the leaders of construction and installation organizations.

At the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Comrade B.V. Bakin shared his impressions of his visit to enterprises within his jurisdication. In this connection there was a detailed exchange of opinions on questions linked with the acceleration of the construction of the plant for the production of fixed deep-water platforms.

Taking into consideration the great tasks facing the Azerbaijan installation organizations in the 11th 5-Year Plan, the minister announced measures for the further development of their capacities. To these ends production bases will be created in Kirovabad, Nakhichevan, Stepanakert and Sumgait, and existing enterprises will be modernized and technically reequipped. A considerable increase in the volumes of housing construction is envisaged.

Comrade G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politubro and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, noted that in recent years construction and installation workers have made an appreciable contribution to the republic's achievements. He dwelt particularly on the tasks facing them in the construction and timely commissioning of the plant for the production of supporting members for the fixed deep-water platforms, and drew attention to the need to accelerate the rates of work on all projects at the complex, staff the construction projects with skilled cadres, create cultural and consumer conditions for them and take steps to retain workers. Comrade G.A. Aliyev expressed gratitude to the USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work and to Comrade B.V. Bakin personally for their attention and help.

Participating in the discussion of questions were A.I. Ibragimov, chairman of the Azerbiajan SSR Council of Ministers; G.N. Seidov, secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; A.D. Lemberanskiy, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers; V.F. Bryunin, USSR deputy minister of installation and special construction work; R.D. Sadykov, chief of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Construction and Municipal Services Section; T.M. Kazimov, chief of the Azerbaijan Main Administration for Installation and Special Construction Work; and T. Sh. Safaraliyev, Azerbaijan SSR minister of industrial construction.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 2 JUNE

LD030234 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 2 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

The cutting of winter grain crops has started in the south of the Vakhsh Valley of Tadzhikistan in the Kumsangirskiy, Kolkhozabadskiy and Shaartuzskiy rayons. They are getting 40 to 45 quintals of wheat per hectare here. Let us recall that grain growers here have pledged to produce 300,000 tons of grain this year. (0700 GMT)

Machine operators of Orenburgskaya Oblast have begun procuring fodder, as have farms in southern Belorussia. Potatoes are being planted in Ryazanskaya Oblast; by this morning, potatoes had been sown on 75,000 hectares, which is almost 75 percent of the area allocated to it. (0700 GMT)

Review of the state of preparedness for harvesting has begun in Moldavia. A pool of spare parts is being set up for machines. Communications between harvesting teams and bases are being arranged. Round-the-clock operation of machinery is being organized. Many integrated teams have given themselves just 10 days to harvest cereals.

Fodder procurement has begun in Orenburgskaya Oblast. Collective and state farms plan to procure more than 4 million tons of fodder this year.

In Altay lands under irrigation occupy nearly 100,000 hectares. Grain, sugar beets, vegetables and fodder are grown in this area. More than 500,000 hectares of hayfields have been improved here.. The Kulundinskiy Canal, the second stage of the Aleyskiy irrigation system and the Shatunovskiy water pipe system are under construction. (1100 GMT)

Sowing of spring crops has ended in Saratovskaya Oblast. Grain growers have resolved to reap 7 million tons of grain in the final year of the 5-year plan. Harvesting of grain has started in Turkmenia. (1300 GMT)

ALL-UNION SUPPLY BODY DISCUSSES EQUIPMENT DELIVERIES

LD301319 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 28 May 80 p 2

[Yu. Grachev report: "Rural Orders on Time: From a Session of the All-Union Operational Staff"]

[Text] An important role is preparing machinery for the harvest belongs to industrial enterprises which supply the countryside with spare parts and other material and technical resources. As was noted at a routine session of the all-union staff for material and technical supplies for agriculture, most plants are coping successfully with rural orders. However, there are some laggards. Thus certain enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building are failing to cope with deliveries of worm feeders, tines, cylinders and other parts for combines. The delivery of crankshafts, fuel pumps and jets to the countryside is proceeding only poorly. The Kharkov tractor motor plant, for instance, has recently failed to supply kolkhozes and sovkhozes with more than 3,000 crankshafts for SMD-62/64 motors. Also on the list of debtors are the Tula and Ternopol combine plants, the Altay motor plant, the Novorossiysk Krasnyy Dvigatel plant and other enterprises attached to that section.

During the harvesting a great load will be placed on motor transportation. It is necessary to ensure in advance the complete readiness of motor vehicles on all kolkhozes, sovkhozes and associations of the state committee for the supply of production equipment for agriculture. At the same time their repair is being held back by the shortage of spare parts. The Kostroma Motordetal plant is not coping with deliveries to the countryside of bushes for GAZ-53 truck motors. The Ulyanovsk motor plant is behind with piston ring production. Observations have also been made concerning other enterprises of the Ministry of the Automotive Industry which are holding up orders for agriculture.

The session also examined other questions associated with material and technical supply for agriculture. The session participants made observations with respect to the ministries of ferrous metallurgy, machine building for the light and food industry and household appliances, machine building for livestock and fodder production, and construction, road and municipal machine building, whose enterprises are coping poorly with rural orders.

Taking part in the staff's work were executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR People's Control Committee and the USSR Gossnab and representatives of ministries and departments.

SPRING FAVORABLE FOR COTTON GROWING; NEW VARIETIES PLANTED

LD021744 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 2, TASS--The cotton crop in the USSR last year was 9.1 million tons of raw cotton, greater than in any other country. This year 3,130 thousand hectares was planted to cotton, an increase of 60 thousand hectares on areas under cotton last year. This spring turned out to be more favourable for cotton growing, a TASS correspondent was told by Yuriy Remidovskiy, chief of the board of cotton growing of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture. The sowing of cotton was completed a week earlier than last year.

Large areas were planted this year to new strains of cotton evolved by Soviet plant breeders of late. These varieties yield a greater output of cotton fibre than traditional varieties. Besides that the new varieties take less time to ripen and are better suited to machine-picking. 400 thousands hectares were planted to quality varieties of fine-staple cotton that is much in demand in the world.

KAZAKHSTAN GRAIN, BEAN CROP SOWING COMPLETED

AU301616 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 30 May 80

[Summary] "The republic's farmers have completed the sowing of grain and bean crops several days earlier than last year. The crops have been planted on an area exceeding 23 million hectares." The basic foodstuff crop, wheat, has been planted on 15.7 million hectares.

"The seeds of valuable and strong wheat varieties were only used for sowing. Fertilizers have been applied on large areas. The sowing campaign was carried out as smoothly as usual. Equipment was engaged, as a rule, in two shifts. Many farms coped with sowing in 5-7 working days. The republic's farmers have introduced substantial changes into the structure of the areas sown. The plan for wheat sowing was overfulfilled. The area under sugar beets, rice and cotton has been expanded through the irrigation of more land. The area under peas, buckwheat and soybeans has increased."

Uniform sprouts have cropped up in the fields. Machine operators have set about crop tending.

PARTY PLENUM EXAMINES CATTLE WINTERING PROBLEMS

AU301410 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 29 May 80

[Excerpt] At the May plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee it was noted that, owing to the measures undertaken, the cattle wintering was on the whole well organized and the number of cattle has been preserved. However, due to the shortage of fodder caused by last year's drought, the efforts to keep the productivity of animals at the level attained have failed.

The season of green fodder has now come, the season of keeping cattle outdoors. This favorable season must be fully used to compensate for the production arrears. The most important point is to increase the gross weight of cattle and poultry 25 percent more in the second half of the year than in the first 6 months, and to improve the weight conditions of animals. The summer season must also be fully used to increase the production and procurement of milk.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES NAMANGANSKAYA OBLAST CONFERENCE

LD300925 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 May 1980 frontpages a 1,000-word UZTAG report entitled "A Triumphal Finish to the 5-Year Plan" on a conference of Namanganskaya Oblast agricultural workers held on 14 May on the Uzbekistan Kolkhoz in Turakurganskiy Rayon. The conference participants reportedly discussed the oblast first secretary's report on "The Tasks of the Oblast's Party, Soviet and Agricultural Organs, Enterprises and Organizations in Ensuring in Practice the Implementation of the Socialist Pledges for 1980 and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a Whole in the Light of the Requirements of the 25th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) and November (1979) Plenums." The report states that "the conference was addressed by Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee."

GORBACHEV ATTENDS LAND RECLAMATION MEETING

LD302306 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] The area of irrigated or drained agricultural land in the USSR has reached almost 30 million hectares. Although it accounts for only 9 percent of the arable land area its yield amounts to one-third of the whole output of the country's crop husbandry. These facts were quoted in Moscow today at a special meeting devoted to the land reclamation worker's day. The presidium of the meeting included Gorbachev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Deputy Chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers Baybakov and Nuriyev, and others. A report was delivered at the meeting by Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources.

ACTIVITIES, EXPERIMENTS ABOARD SALYUT-6 CONTINUE

Preparation for Return

LD021244 Moscow TASS in English 1217 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 2, TASS--TASS special correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre:

The international crew started preparing the ship Soyuz-35 for the return to the ground. The cosmonauts carried out the concluding operations of medico-biological and technological Soviet-Hungarian experiments.

Containers with materials of the completed research are being carried by the cosmonauts into the landing craft, while the used-up equipment is carried into the living compartment. Exposed film rolls, capsules with substances obtained during the technological experiments, containers with biological objects, space navigation charts and flight logs will, specifically, be brought to the ground.

The crew will conclude today one of the important stages of the preparation of the Soyuz-35 to the descent from the orbit--will check on the reliability of life-sustaining systems, orientation and control of movement and will make a trial firing of the ship's engine..

A television reportage on the conclusion of the joint work of the Soviet and Hungarian cosmonauts will be relayed from board the space research complex in the evening.

According to the data of the telemetric information and reports from the orbits, the onboard systems of the station Salyut-6 and spaceships Soyuz-35 and Soyuz-36 are functioning normally.

The cosmonauts feel well.

Geophysical, Technical Experiments

LD011301 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Flight Control Center, June 1, TASS--The international crew consisting of Leonid Popov, Valeriy Ryumin, Valeriy Kubasov and Bertalan Farkas on board the orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-36 is making today geophysical and technical experiments, in conducting visual observations and photography of the earth to study natural resources and environment. Before performing some experiments, such as for instance, Deformatsiya and Sarya, the crew ensures the necessary orientation and stabilizing of the complex.

A technological experiment Bealuza was conducted yesterday with the use of the unit Kristall under the program of material studies from space. Another experiment in this series with the use of the unit Splav is planned today.

The results of the experiments will be used to improve the technology of obtaining metals and alloys and in the manufacture of different objects by casting. Biological experiments to study the development of higher plants in conditions of a space flight continue on board the complex. The cosmonauts are registering the growth of wheat, peas, onions with the use of the units Oasis and Vazon and let germinate various seeds in biogravestat.

The crew is also shooting a film about joint work, is conducting television reportages, performs physical exercises. The cosmonauts are in good health. The research in the orbit is conducted successfully.

Biosphere Experiments, Medical Research

LD311340 Moscow TASS in English 1324 GMT 31 May 80

["Object of Studies: The Earth"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 31, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre:

The international crew of the Soviet orbital complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-35--Soyuz-36 is successfully continuing the implementation of the planned programme of work.

Geophysical research features prominently on the programme of joint Soviet-Hungarian experiments. These are intended to study the possibilities of improving the observation of the earth's surface from space and to determine the error of space photography introduced by the atmosphere. Valeriy Kubasov and Bertalan Farkas today are conducting "polarisation", "terminator" and "atmosphere" experiments. During the experiments the cosmonauts are using polarization light filters, spectrometric and photographic equipment.

The Biosphere series of experiments is continuing as well. The crew is conducting observations and is making photographs of the regions of the earth and the world ocean singled out by specialists, recording the results of the observations in the flight log.

Under the programme of medical research Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin have staged an experiment to study metabolism and the state of erythrocytes. They have taken blood samples for subsequent laboratory analysis on earth. They have also taken samples of the air in the living space of the station in order to study the composition of the gas medium.

According to the data of telemetric information and the crew reports, the onboard systems and the scientific instrumentation of the orbital complex are functioning normally.

The cosmonauts Popov, Ryumin, Kubasov and Farkas feel well.

MARCHUK DELIVERS REPORT ON SCIENTIFIC TECHNICAL PROGRESS

LD301003 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 May 80 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Important Factor of Economic Advance"]

[Text] Sociopolitical readings entitled "Improving Planning and Strengthening the Economic Mechanism's Impact on Raising Production Efficiency and Work Quality Is an Important Factor in Further Advancing the USSR Economy and Enhancing the People's Well-Being" have been concluded in Moscow. The readings were organized by the Moscow Gorkom, the USSR Gosplan and the all-union Anayiye society board.

On 26 May G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, delivered a report on "Scientific and Technical Progress and the Acceleration of the Introduction of the Achievements of Science and Technology Into Production."